

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 23.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXII.
NUMBER 56.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1875.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

THE JOURNAL of the National Indian Association, London, is increasing in interest. The August number is before us, and we take from it the following items:

"Mr. Brajendra Nath De, who was one of the selected Indian Civil Service Candidates of 1873, has passed his final examination, and will shortly leave for Bengal, in which Presidency he will be stationed."

Mr. Bipin Chandra Mukherjee was called to the Bar in June and has since returned to India.

One of the Gleaner Scholars of this year, Mr. Kavasjee Jamsjee Bhabha, a Parsee, from Bombay, has arrived in London. Several other Parsee gentlemen have also come over lately, among them a son-in-law of Sir Jamsjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Motaboy.

Mr. P. Arunasalam passed the Ceylon Civil Service Examination before he left England.

Mr. Ashornath Chottopadhyay, B. Sc. (Edinburgh), has obtained the Hope Prize of £100 at the University of Edinburgh.

THE FOLLOWING is an account of a visit of some Indian gentlemen to the British Museum:

"On July 1st Dr. Birch conducted a party of Indian gentlemen and other members of the National Indian Association through the Egyptian collections of the British Museum, which are arranged chronologically in a long and lofty gallery. Dr. Birch, who is the Principal of the Egyptian Department, explained in a very interesting manner the history and connection of the various statues, sarcophagi, obelisks, &c., going back from Egypt under the Romans, and of the age of the Ptolemies, to the succession of dynasties under which, in the far past, the wonderful civilisation of the Nile region arose. Amongst the most remarkable of the historical objects are, the colossal busts of the warlike Ramses II. (14th century B. C.), the sitting statues of Amenophis III., who erected the gigantic statue of Memnon at Thebes (18th century B. C.), the colossal head of the great conqueror Thothmes III. 1600 B. C., under whose reign Egypt attained to the height of her greatness, and large sarcophagi of distinguished persons, covered with inscriptions. Dr. Birch described the hieroglyphical method of writing practised by the Egyptians, and showed how this was first deciphered through a study of the stone brought from Rosetta, on which the same inscription was found in Greek, in hieroglyphics, and in the demotic or cursive form. The religion as well as the history of Egypt is illustrated in the Museum, by statues and small images of the gods that were there worshipped, while wall paintings from the tombs, the colours of which are still fresh, represent the manner and customs of the country—entertainments, modes of agriculture, and other phases of daily life. In a room above the gallery smaller objects are arranged in cases, collected chiefly from the tombs—ornaments, vases, baskets, &c., and there are many mummies, embalmed thousands of years ago. Some of the papyri are also exhibited, on which the Egyptians wrote their books. The visit was felt to be of great interest, and Dr. Birch received the warm thanks of those who had had the advantage of hearing his valuable lecture."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette* sends the following as the Sultan of Zanzibar's impressions of his visit to the Queen:

"I have now seen with my eyes what I have so long desired to see, her Majesty the Queen of England. My father, who has been taken to the mercy of the Merciful, used often to talk to us of the Queen Victoria; but he died without seeing her. I now tell you why I have so often said that it was the summit of my ambition to see the face of her Majesty. It was this:—I have met many Englishmen in my time, not only of the royal navy and army, but also civilians, merchants, and travellers, and I wondered why they all spoke of their Sovereign not in a formal way as did the people of other nations, but with enthusiasm and affection. This made me mentally liken her to that mountain of loadstone mentioned in the 'Thousand and One Nights,' which drew the nails out of the sides of the ships which passed that way. Even so did the hearts of the Englishmen I have hitherto met seem to be drawn as by a magnet to her Majesty. I came to England and find the same hearty loyalty pervading all classes. You saw the thousands the other evening at the Crystal Palace all stand up when the music played the Queen's hymn. No one tells them to stand, but they stand up of their own accord from affection to her. And no wonder; for verily she is the centre of all the glory, all the greatness, all the prosperity of this grand Empire. And she is a woman too. Praise be to the Sovereign Creator who endows whom He will with the fitness to rule, and with qualities to attract loyalty and affection! I fancied that I should have been overwhelmed when I had the high honour of seeing the face of the Queen. I was, indeed, wonderstruck with all the sumptuousness which surrounded her; but hers is the simply majesty which captivates, not that which bewilders. Nevertheless, she was majestic in her simplicity, and my heart went for her when I saw the two princesses, her Royal daughters, by her side, and remembered that her beloved Consort had been taken to the mercy of God. May that great God bless her and her Royal offspring, and the mighty people over whom she rules. I can say no more, for words fail me to express what my heart feels. A thousand times I say, God bless her."

A REGULATION has been passed by the Governor General in Council authorizing the punishment of whipping in certain Hill districts of Assam. After describing the offences for which the punishment of whipping may be inflicted the Regulation provides that no female shall be punished with whipping, nor shall any person who may be sentenced to death or to imprisonment for more than five years, be punished with whipping.

THE FOLLOWING LEAVE RULES have been added to the Civil Leave Code:

"No leave, other than privilege leave under Chapter VI, may be granted to any Covenanted Officer who has completed the term of service when by any rule he is required to retire from the service. Any leave, other than privilege leave, granted to a Covenanted Officer before such date ceases to have effect on such date."

An Uncovenanted Officer is eligible, after he attains the age of fifty-five years, for privilege leave, and also for any special leave (Chapter IV and Sections 5 and 6 of Supplement F) to which he may be otherwise entitled. Any leave, other than privilege leave or special leave above, granted to an Uncovenanted Officer before the date on which he attains the age of fifty-five years, ceases to have effect on such date."

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA promulgates the following definition of "average salary," applicable to the Civil Leave Code:

"Average salary" means the average salary for a month calculated for so much of the three years immediately preceding the day on which the officer gives up office, as he has passed on duty or on privilege leave. But whenever leave is taken for not more than one month, or whenever the officer's pay is less than three hundred rupees, the pay of officer's appointment at the time he gives up office is to be taken in lieu of his "average salary."

THE FOLLOWING RULE is added to the Civil Pension Code:

119(a). The Government of India may grant to the family of a public servant killed in the execution of his duty whose salary was not more than fifty rupees a month, a pension not exceeding the amount shown in Table 2, Appendix E, to be admissible to the heirs of a Native soldier receiving the same pay as the deceased received. To the family of a policeman or village watchman, the pension granted under this rule, may, moreover, not exceed two-thirds of the deceased's pay."

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT thus writes: "The floods are out for many a mile within a short distance of the metropolis; and near Reading wild ducks are swimming among the hay-ricks. The farmers are exceedingly anxious; bread is rapidly rising in price, and the prospects of next year's Budget are exceedingly gloomy. In fact, there is already a deficit, the very small surplus which Sir Stafford Northcote had in April, having already been swallowed up by supplementary estimates, and there seems no chance of any revival of trade. Both the cotton and the iron trades are greatly depressed."

TUESDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

ANOTHER BENGAL CIVILIAN is dead. Mr. H. W. Belli, who was we believe many years Magistrate of Hooghly, died in the first week of this month.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., Mr. R. N. Fowler, Captain Moriarty, R. N., and Mr. Donald Mackenzie, was introduced by Mr. Evelyn Ashley, M. P., to Lord Carnarvon at the Foreign Office on August 5, with the object of explaining to his lordship the proposed scheme for facilitating intercourse with the interior of Africa, by turning the Atlantic into the desert of Sahara. Sir Arthur Cotton explained that the route they proposed to open to Timbuctoo, the great central position in Africa, was by far the nearest and best. Either they could go there by the land from the coast near the mouth of the river Oure, along the edge of the great inland indent called El Juf (the Hollow,) or they could let the sea in, and travel by water. They would thus get to the rear of the savage kingdom of Dahomey and Ashantee and have a point d'appui for civilizing operations along the banks of the Niger. Mr. Donald Mackenzie said this hollow was believed to be 250 feet below the level of the Atlantic, and to be separated from it by a huge sand-bar about five miles across; and by cutting this bar by a canal and letting in the sea a great inland lake would be formed. Lord Carnarvon said he had great pleasure in meeting the deputation, but he felt bound to point out that he had no direct connection with this scheme, as the jurisdiction of the Colonial Office did not extend into the central parts of Africa. Personally, however, it had his very best wishes, and if really carried out after the manner generally represented, it would open up a great deal of trade now either in a suppressed condition or hardly existing at all.

IT IS STATED that the Empress Eugenie is about to commence a suit in her own name, and as the guardian of her son, before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, for the recovery of various objects of value, especially certain statues and jewels deposited at Pierponts and Fontainebleau.

A TALOOKDAR OF OUDH has filed a suit in the Assistant Commissioner's Court at Barabankie against the Oudh Railway for the loss of a village burnt by sparks from a locomotive about a year ago. The plaintiff is supported by the Oudh Government, which has supplied him with copies of the documents belonging to the Railway Company to which Government had access by virtue of contract with them.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION hears from Simla that as at present arranged H. E. the Viceroy will leave that station about the 10th or 15th October and proceed to Kumnun; from thence he will go to Bombay, where he will receive H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and after a stay of a couple of days start for Mount Aboo, Oodeypore and Ajmere, where he will be met by the Hon'ble Miss Baring. From Ajmere His Excellency and suite will travel, via Agra, to Calcutta, where he will reach in time to meet and receive the Prince of Wales.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY has issued the following circular regarding the exchange of presents between the native chiefs and princes and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:

1. "I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to communicate the following orders and instructions with reference to the exchange of presents with Native Chiefs on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India."

2. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is desirous that the expenses of the Native Chiefs who may be invited to Calcutta, Bombay, and elsewhere, should be kept within the most reasonable limits possible. The Viceroy will therefore hold no ceremonial Durbar; the exchange of presents which is usual at Darbars will consequently not be made, but His Excellency will receive and return the visits of Chiefs in accordance with custom in other respects."

3. His Royal Highness will similarly receive and return visits according to the same custom and precedent which exist as regards the receipt and return of visits by the Viceroy; but there will be no exchange of presents such as is usual when the Viceroy holds a Durbar."

4. It is probably, however, that Princes and Chiefs in whose States any special manufactures are produced, will desire to present to His Royal Highness specimens of such manufacture; and other Chiefs may also desire to present offerings to His Royal Highness."

5. His Excellency the Viceroy does not wish to place any obstacles in the way of presents being offered to His Royal Highness, but His Excellency is satisfied that it would be His Royal Highness' wish that such presents should not exceed in value a reasonable amount."

6. These presents will not be dealt with in the usual manner by the Toshakhana, and should consist of such articles as it would be suitable for His Royal Highness to retain as souvenirs."

7. It is necessary that the nature and value of the articles should be intimated beforehand to the Political Agent or other officer through whom the Chief usually corresponds, in order that the pleasure of His Royal Highness may be taken."

8. Except as provided in the preceding paragraphs, presents from Princes and Chiefs are not to be offered to His Royal Highness."

WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

APROPOS of the question of the treatment of Natives by Europeans, which has been raised by Mr. Bright and Lord Salisbury in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales, we reproduce the following extract from a letter from "Calcutta to Cashmere," which appropriately finds a place in the *Indian Daily News*:

"The saheb is looked upon as a curiosity here; native opinion deems him a wild man; when I take my ideas, I am stared out of countenance; I am seated in my verandah, passers-by actually halt on the road, and with arms akimbo gaze at me; two had the audacity to walk upstairs, and ask me who I was, and whence I came; my answer consisted in applying the heel of my boot to the cranium of one, and this has put a stop to further interrogations. At the post office, a respectably dressed Mahomedan came in, and in a peremptory manner asked me where I was born, and how many children I had. I made no reply, but stared hard at him, with a deep frown on my brow, a sign of displeasure, which he failed to comprehend. He repeated the question, and paid dear for his idle curiosity, for I laid hold of him by his beard, and turned him out of the place to the joyful surprise of the post-master, who was beaming with smiles. These are the natives of India, the pet lambs, the fond doves of Her Majesty's Government."

Bravo! It is Anglo-Saxons of this type, who raise so much the character of the English nation in this country!

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, it is stated, has recognized, in a very graceful way, the value of the services which Professor Max Muller has rendered to Indian literature by sending him quite voluntarily a cheque for £2,000 on the publication of the last volume of the *Rig-Veda*.

IT IS STATED that Professor Kielhorn, of the Deccan College, has accepted the appointment offered him by the German Government of Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Kiel. The Bombay

Government tried, when too late, to induce this accomplished scholar to remain by proposing to increase his salary. It is a pity that the services of such a scholar are lost to India.

THE LANCET has an article on the tendency of railway journey to lull passengers to sleep, and discusses the question as to whether the action of sound upon the brain, to which it traces the phenomenon, is 'on the nerve-cells directly, or through the vessels; whether through the auditory path or through many sensory nerves; or whether in part by the motion of the brain itself upon its hydrostatic bed.' The *Spectator* asks whether the true explanation be not rather that 'the motion of the carriage tends to diminish the quantity of blood sent to the brain, and whether such a diminution, is not one of the first conditions of sleep.' The sensation is the same in a palki with the bearers singing the lullaby in their own jargon.

ACCORDING to the *Civil and Military Gazette* a singular epidemic has broken out among the feline tribe in Delhi where cats are dying by the dozen. The symptoms are vomiting a watery substance and, in some cases, purging followed shortly by death. We believe it is being enquired into by the Doctors.

ANOTHER Railway accident. The same paper says that the bridge over the Jumna at Okhla near Delhi, gave way a few days ago, while a truck of materials was being pushed over it; some of the coolies, being precipitated into the torrent caused by the rushing of water over the weir, were drowned. We understand that two bodies have been recovered, but have not learnt how many men were drowned.

THE BENARES Correspondent of the *Shomeprokash* records the death of Pundit Rajaram Shastri. He was profoundly learned in the Sastras, and exceedingly modest and amiable in manners. His loss is regretted by a large circle of friends and admirers.

THURSDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

WE ARE indebted to the courtesy of the Foreign Office for the following telegram:

"Neither the English Foreign Office, nor the Government of India, has received any information regarding the alleged Russian occupation of Merye, as reported in Reuter's telegram."

THE RUSSIAN WORLD announces the formation in St. Petersburg of a society of ladies who have renounced the use of silk, dresses and every other kind of expensive attire, in order to employ the money so saved in the education of poor orphans.

IT IS SAID that Miss Emily Thompson, the painter of the "Roll Call," purposes visiting India, in order to be able to give a genuine local colouring to a series of subjects from the Indian Mutiny on which she is engaged. Two of these Earl Dudley has already purchased for large sums.

AN IMPORTANT question as to the law of copyright in newspaper telegrams has lately been debated in the Supreme Court of Melbourne. The proprietors of the *Argus* expend a large sum in obtaining the latest telegrams from Europe. Any newspaper proprietors who may wish to publish the telegrams so obtained can do so by paying a contribution towards the expenses incurred. The European telegrams received by the *Argus* were, however, re-published in another form, as from a Melbourne correspondent of the *Mercury*, with the preliminary words "It is reported," or "The news about town is—." It was argued for the defendant that as the telegrams were matters of news, any one could re-publish them without breach of the Copyright Act. Mr. Justice Molesworth held, however, that the plaintiffs had a property in the telegrams, and that no one could re-publish them without the permission of the persons to whom they had been sent in the first instance. An injunction was therefore granted to restrain the defendant from publishing the telegrams.

ACCORDING to the *China Mail* war between England and China is imminent. It states that an ultimatum has been sent in to the Peking Government with reference to the murder of Mr. Margary, and that Mr. Wade has left Shanghai for the capital to enforce it by his presence. It is said that ten lakhs of dollars are demanded, with the heads of the Yunnan officials concerned in the murder, and 24 hours are given to the Chinese to make up their minds. The ultimatum was provoked by the Peking authorities coolly stating that the Chinese Commissioner Li-Han-Chang appointed to inquire into the murder, would "be despatched perhaps in two or three months." The Home Government, it is said, has also come to a decision upon two important points, viz, Kiung Chow is to be opened and the Western trade route properly explored. The Chinese Government is also to be pressed to establish Legations and Consulates

in Europe, so as to put a stop to the nuisance of referring every trifling matter to Peking.

IT IS reported that the Khokand Troops have surrounded Khojend. Advices from St. Petersburg state that Yakoob Khan has been capturing Chinese towns one after the other without resistance. It is also stated that the Chinese expeditionary force sent against Cashgar three years ago has been obliged to build quarters, sow grain and await the harvest before continuing their march.

FRIDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

THE PROPRIETORS of the *Indu-Prokash* have received a medal awarded to them at the International Exhibition of 1874 held in London, for the services rendered by them in exhibiting specimens of book-binding. The Medal is of bronze, and 2 inches in diameter. On the obverse is a head with inscription, "Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, President."

WE LEARN from the *East* that in the Uttershapur Rent case, which was referred to arbitration at the suggestion of Government, the arbitrators have differed in opinion. Two of them have declared for 1-3-0, as a fair rate of rent, and the other two for 1-1-0. We are told that the ultimate result of the case depends upon the decision of Babu Upendranath Mitter, Government Pleader.

WE MAKE the following extract from the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the report of the Presidency Commissioner:

"Lord Ullick Browne reports also favorably of the conduct of the zemindars in the division. Many zemindars behaved towards their ryots with forbearance, and many with liberality, during the scarcity. The Commissioner prominently brings to the notice of Government the names of Rajah Komul Krishna and Rajah Narendra Krishna, and the heirs of Sir Rajah Radha Kant Deb, in the 24 Pergunnahs, of Mr. Sibbald, Baboo Soorindro Nath Pal Chowdhury, Baboo Biman Das Mookerjee, Baboo Nuffar Chunder Pal Chowdhury, and Moula Khodadad Khan, in Naddea."

THE FOLLOWING circular appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*:

"A case having come before the Lieutenant Governor in which, owing to the inattention of an Executive Engineer to the rules and orders of the Public Works Code and of Government, and to the orders of the Superintending and Chief Engineers, Government has suffered considerable pecuniary loss, the Public Service has been put to inconvenience, and the time of several officers has been taken up and wasted in law suits. His Honor has desired that the special attention of officers and subordinates of the Department should be drawn to Public Works Code, Chapter XIX, Section 2, paragraph 89.

Sir Richard Temple has not, indeed, any reason to believe that intention to order and loss to Government through carelessness is common in the Public Works Department; but he wishes it to be understood that he must hold Public Works officers personally responsible for losses that may occur through the above causes, in the same manner as officers of the other Civil Departments are held personally responsible."

THE SECRETARY of the French Legation has, it appears, at last gained satisfaction for the murder of a French priest in Szechuen, which occurred some time ago. The Chinese are to pay 40,000 taels to the Mission, and execute the surviving murderer.

A CHINA PAPER says, that four of the ringleaders of the recent *emeute* at Chinkiang in which some Chinese soldiers, after insulting the wife of the American Consul, threatened to murder all the foreign residents, have been condemned to receive a flogging, and subsequently to be hanged.

A GERMAN PAPER, the *Augsburgh Gazette*, is responsible for the following: "A new European Eastern Empire would be founded, composed of Constantinople as the capital, a part of Turkey, and all Greece. The Emperor of the East would be Alfred of Saxe-Coburg, son of the Queen of England, and son-in-law of the Czar of Russia. Bulgaria would become a separate Kingdom. To Serbia would be added Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Montenegro. Roumania would be offered to Austria in exchange for the German provinces which fall into the Empire of William I."

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari*, though not quite happy in the comic element, particularly in caricature, is not without attraction. "The real Indian Incubus" is a capital cartoon.

SATURDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED an unpretending school-book prepared by Babu Boikuntha Nath Goswami Tatwabhusan, late Deputy Inspector of schools, South Burdwan, entitled "*Sissobodha*." The name though once applied to a patshalla book not compiled on any intelligent principle will not we trust prejudice the present publication, which contains very useful matters indispensable to a Bengali student in his every-day life and yet in which no instruction is given in the schools and patshallas of the present day. It contains tables of weights and monies with their ordinary sub-divisions current in the bazar as well as the formulæ of Soobunkur or the Bengali Cocker with explanation of the principles, on which they are based including the tables of

notation and multiplication. The value of the book is enhanced by the insertion at intervals of useful lessons on objects. On the whole we think that a child who masters this contents of this manual and practises the lessons contained in it is sure to be an expert in making any kind of calculations without committing the figure to writing. The book is written in colloquial Bengali.

A DIABOLICAL murder was committed on Tuesday last in Sonagachi in Calcutta upon an unfortunate woman by a young man named Kalichurn Rukhit. The career of this young man, as the story is given to us, ought to be a warning to others. We are told that his father, a common hooka-seller, had left him a fortune of a lac and a half, which he has nearly run through by dissipation. It is said that he now confesses to having committed a murder before, but managed to hush it up through the friendly offices of the Police.

THE INDU-EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE states that since 1825, 154,000,000 francs worth of Church property has been confiscated in Piedmont alone. In the province of Geneva, 316 houses have been closed since 1858, and property to the amount of 5,250,000,000 francs sold. In Lombardy, since 1859, 2,900 houses were closed, and 2,275,000,000 francs worth of property sold. In Venetia, 715 houses closed, and 930,000,000 francs worth of property sold. In the Marches, 699 houses, and 28,000,000 francs. In the Abruzzi, 2,508 houses, and 19,000,000 francs. In the Puglia, 1247 houses and 28,000,000 francs. In Calabria 547 houses, and 95,000,000 francs. In Sardinia, 158 houses, and 4,000,000 francs. In Tuscany, 252 houses and 142,000,000 francs. Rome 475 houses, and 63,000,000 francs worth of property sold. In all 18,453 ecclesiastical houses have been suppressed, and 220 million dollars worth of property confiscated.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA has come to the rescue of those European authors, who seek a remunerative investment in the Bengali translations of their texts to the prejudice of the children of the soil. We lately showed up some of these books. The writer is evidently not aware that some of the books had been selected, though they had been in the press, and consequently none had the opportunity of seeing them, and judging of their merits.

THE SAME JOURNAL has the following:

"We have a true respect for the personal character of the Indian executive as a whole, but there is not sufficient conscience shown by it in the exercise of its patronage. Why, we ask, is Mr. Phil. Robinson made Professor of English Literature on Rs. 600 a month in the North-West, and Reporter on Vernacular Literature on another Rs. 200 or 300, and brought down to Allahabad upon these allowances, after but two years' service under Government? Every one knows why; and there is a real breach of public trust committed when such appointments are made. To put it on the lowest ground, the Government loses far more in character by such an appointment, than it can ever gain thereby in the way of newspaper support.

The above refers to Sir John Strachey.

THE FINANCE ACCOUNTS of India for the year 1873-74, recently issued, give the following statement the established strength of the Army of India, exclusive of native artificers and followers: European army, 66,406, namely, 6,162 officers and 60,254 non-commissioned officers and privates; native army, 123,858, namely, 180 officers and 123,678 non-commissioned officers and privates, 208 of this last number being Europeans. The total is 190,264—namely, 6,342 officers and 183,922 non-commissioned officers and privates. The native army is described as constituted thus: 796 artillery, 166 body-guard, 18,435 cavalry, 3,219 sappers and miners, and 101,242 infantry.

WE FELT a shock of earthquake yesterday morning. Father Lafont has sent the following account of it to the *Indian Daily News*:

"Calcutta experienced a smart shock of earthquake this morning at 9-20 A. M. The wave was in the direction E. N. E. to W. S. W. as far as I could judge, and it lasted for fully 1m, 30s., with two or three maxima. The pendulum of my astronomical clock was jerked violently against the case of the instrument. The water in our tank rose some five or six inches in its oscillations. The weather was very sultry, and a peculiar hazy sunrise characterised it this morning. I heard no rumbling noise as is often the case during such occurrences."

A correspondent writes to us from Amtah to say that the shock was felt there.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

Shanghai, 28th August.—Advices from Peking state that Mr. Wade was kept waiting at the door of the Viceroy Li-hung-chang, and ultimately withdrew without an interview. The Viceroy apologized immediately, and the affair is considered of no serious importance.

London, 30th August.—The *Levant Herald* says that public opinion in Armenia is greatly excited on account of activity of the Tax Collectors.

Ragusa, 31st August.—All the Turkish Blockhouses on the Montenegrine Frontier are in possession of the insurgents. Trebigne has been reinforced by 1,600 Turkish troops.

London, 1st September.—The *Serapis* has been ordered to be ready for the Prince of Wales' embarkation from Venice on the 16th October. The Prince thence proceeds to Athens and Suez and will probably arrive in Bombay on the 9th November.

St. Petersburg, 1st September.—General Kaufman telegraphs that the attack of Kokand insurgents on Chodient and the district of Kuranim has been repulsed, and that the insurgents vainly tried to incite the inhabitants to rebellion. He further says he is now marching to Chodient, and proceeds thence to Khokand.

Hong-Kong 1st September.—Intelligence has been received here that Mr. Henderson, Customs Engineer, has been mobbed at Shangting Promontory, Northern China.

Belgrade, 1st September.—A new Servian Ministry has been formed, and the members belong to the party aiming at independence.

Rijeka, 2nd September.—Turkish troops have raised the siege of Trebigne. The insurgents, after slight resistance, retreated to the mountains. Eighteen thousand Bosnians are fugitives in Austria.

BABU NARENDRA NATH SEN, attorney-at-law, has been appointed Notary Public. This is the first instance it is stated of the investment of a native of India with this function.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the enterprising publishers of the Raja Sir Radhakant's Subdakulpadruma are pushing on the work with great energy. They are now bringing it out in double numbers.

WE HAVE RECEIVED several letters regarding the vote of censure which the wisacres of the Serampore Municipality passed upon a brother Commissioner for doing his duty noticed in our last. We are sorry we cannot find room for those letters. There were however two statements made in our notice, which require correction. Firstly, the Vice-Chairman, was not nominated by Government, but elected by the Commissioners. Secondly, all the Commissioners did not follow the Vice-Chairman like a pack of sheep. Mr. Godfrey, Babu Beharilal Mookerjee, and Babu Radhakissen Gossain did not vote on the motion for censure. The question is—did they vote against the motion?

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals: 1. Returns of Vaccination for the N. W. P. and Native States of Bundelkhand, by Surgeon-Major F. Pearson, Superintendent-General of Vaccination N. W. P. 2. The Indian Penal Code by F. Currie Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, and of the Oudh Commission. 3. Byam Sikhakh or Physical Educator. Part I. by Shamachurn Ghose, Teacher of Gymnastics, Hooghly College. 4. Sisubodha by Baikunthanath Gossami, 1st Deputy Inspector of Schools, South Burdwan. 5. Benares College Course Practical English. Part II. Articles, English-Hindi. By Mathuraprasada Misra, Head Master Queen's College, Benares. 6. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Part I. No. 2 1875. 7. Gyanankur, Vol. III. No. 10 for Bhadra 1282. B. S. 8. Sketches by Hutam. Vol. I. No. 7. 9. Bharat Sramajibi or the Indian Workman Vol. II. No. 16.

BABU SHAMACHURN GHOSE, Teacher of Gymnastics at the Hooghly College, has published a work in Bengali called the Physical Educator acknowledged above. Now that Physical Education is recognized as a part of the curriculum in many of our schools; this book we make no doubt will be found useful. The author is a practical gymnast, and has obtained honorable mention more than once for skill and proficiency in his art.

WE HEAR that the Government of the Central Provinces have lately purchased the right of translating Mr. Blanford's *Rudiments of Physical Geography* into Marhatti. The Punjab Government has also secured the right, at a heavy cost, of rendering that work into Punjabi. We wonder what Mr. Blanford paid to Macmillan & Co. for the use of their copyright of Professor Geikie's work into Indian English.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1875.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

AT THE fag end of the session there was the usual skirmish in the House of Commons over the Indian Budget. Notwithstanding smooth promises the Conservative Ministry were as late as their predecessors in the submission of the Indian Budget for discussion in Parliament. Mr. Fawcett with his accustomed vigor and earnestness urged the necessity of early submitting the budget. He said that he did not object to delay on personal grounds, there was a larger question involved, and "that was that such postponement would be regarded as indicating a settled determination on the part of the Government of this country to treat Indian affairs as if they were of less importance than many trifling questions that were discussed in Parliament. Persistence in this course would the susceptibili-

ties of the Indian people and scatter the seeds of discontent far and wide." Mr. Fawcett was quite right. It is true that the mass of the people of India know little about and care less for what Parliament may think, say or do regarding India. But the educated natives watch with eager and jealous interest the proceedings of Parliament respecting Indian affairs; they know well that though India constitutes the brightest jewel in the British diadem the English people as a body seem to be supremely indifferent about its concerns; that Parliament is theoretically responsible for its good government, but practically it exerts little influence in that direction; that it is only when India comes to be a party question and upon it hangs the fate of the Ministry, M.Ps. take the trouble to study the particular question of the day, which possesses such paramount importance; that in the ordinary course of events the interests of the two hundred millions of the Queen's subjects in India scarcely weigh a feather in the balance; if they still look up to Parliament as the fountain of law and justice, it is because there are a few generous and disinterested men in it like Mr. Fawcett, who do realize the gravity of England's mission in the East. But the cold indifference with which these Indian friends are treated in Parliament has rendered the poor sons of India hopeless. What does it matter whether the Indian Budget is laid before the House of Commons at the fag end of the session, or some idle conversations regarding India take place now and then? The people are bound hand and foot to the local Governments; if they have a just and kind-hearted Governor General like Lord Northbrook, or a popular local Governor like Sir Richard Temple, they have not much to complain of; but if the reverse, they must bear their lot with patience and humility. We are told that the coming visit of the Prince of Wales is a sign that England has been awakened to the interests of India, but the fate of the Indian Budget shews that the vision which we have conjured up in our minds in our simplicity is a delusion and a snare.

To return to the Budget. Lord George Hamilton gave a fair account of Indian finance. He shewed that the revenues of India were sound, and that expenditure was within income. He offered a passing tribute of praise to Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple for their exertions during the Famine. He did not hold out much hope for economy, particularly in military expenditure. He remarked:

"Now, with respect to the Army expenditure, he did not think any very large reduction could be made. He was always under the impression before he came into office that it was possible to make a reduction in that direction, and he did not believe that it would now increase, but that it might be kept at its present amount. It should, however, be borne in mind that we had not only imported a great number of Europeans into India, but that the cost of each individual importation was increasing. A committee had been appointed before the close of last Session, composed partly of gentlemen from India and partly of gentlemen connected with the War Office. Their Report had been issued, and he felt bound to say that it realized the expectations of many who had expressed the opinion that the system of short service would lead to the increase of the cost of the annual draughts to India. The increase was not large, but he was afraid he could not look for any decrease. The increase of £184,000 for the Army was, he might add, due to certain alterations which were made in the pay given to European troops in India, to the increased pay to Majors of Artillery, including those officers who were promoted by Royal Warrant in 1872. At the same time, it must be observed that a considerable portion of that expenditure would ultimately result in benefit to India, as the respective chances of a certain number of officers receiving permanent allowances had been commuted, thus paving the way to a considerable future reduction. His hon. friend the member for Hackney in a speech which he made last Session pointed out what was in his opinion the best way to secure economy in Indian expenditure; but he felt bound to say that most of the motions which were brought forward in that House with reference to India were not made with a view to economy, but rather with the object of getting money. (Hear, hear.) It was the fashion to attack the Indian Government for their military expenditure, but it was in no small measure due to the guarantee clause to which that House had given its assent, and by which the Indian Government was bound to make certain payments to all the officers who were handed over to the Crown."

Be that as it may it is clear that India is sacrificed. It is quite immaterial to us whether the sacrifice is made with or without the assent of Parliament. It is the poor tax-payers of India, who are victimized. As regards the Public Works expenditure the Under-Secretary of State said:

"He could not disguise from the Committee that this Public Works expenditure, if it were not remunerative, placed a heavy charge upon the revenues of India. The

Viceroy and the Secretary of State would, therefore, watch very carefully the result of this outlay, and would stop it whenever it proceeded beyond due limits."

We anxiously await the results of the experiment of a Minister of Public Works. Respecting trade and taxation Lord George Hamilton observed:

"Foreign trade was increasing. If the Indian Government was able to devote a large sum every year to works of a reproductive character, and if the annual expenditure were kept below the income, the financial condition and credit of India must steadily improve. He could admit that the margin was not such as to allow of great reforms, but the two reforms which, in the opinion of the Viceroy, were necessary, were a reform of the salt duties and the import duties. He believed that in two years they would be able to place the salt duties in a satisfactory position. A few days ago they received a telegram stating that the Viceroy had effected certain alterations in the tariff of India. A few weeks ago a despatch had been written by the Secretary of State respecting the cotton duties, showing that whatever competition occurred between Manchester and India goods would be confined to the coarser goods, and that Manchester would be supreme in the higher class of goods. In that despatch which had not yet been received in India, the Secretary of State pointed out that India possessed advantages in her proximity to the place of production and in having an unlimited supply of labour, while, on the other hand, Manchester had great advantages arising from capital and machinery, and from possessing an older-established and more scientifically worked industry. The opinion of the Secretary of State was that even without the import duty the manufactures of India would hold their own in the coarser fabrics of cotton. The Secretary of State added that whenever it was assumed that the interests of England and India were antagonistic, the sooner such a dispute was settled the better, because the irritation would go on increasing. A telegram has recently been received stating that the Government of India proposed to make certain alterations in the tariff. It was impossible to discuss so important a question as the revision of the tariff by telegram, and he hoped the Committee would not assume, as a matter of course, that the policy of the Governor-General would be at all opposed to the financial policy of the last five years. The Secretary of State would give this matter his most careful consideration, and whether these proposals were accepted or whether the Secretary of State might find it to be his duty to consider an alternative plan, the Committee might rely upon it that the policy which had been so successful would not be interfered with. One of the great advantages of Indian finance was that two-fifths of the total revenues were raised from the land. That was a source of revenue that could not slip away, and so far from being likely to diminish it would be more likely to increase. He would admit that the Customs and Excise did not show such signs of elasticity as could be desired. The Customs, the Excise, the Stamps, and Salt, however, shewed an increase of £350,000 on an average of the last two years compared with the three preceding years. The fact was, that a reduction of duties in India did not lead to that great increase of consumption which accompanied every reduction of the tariff in this country. The natives in India were prudent and abstemious, but their powers of consumption were as limited as ours were unbounded; and until a revolution was effected in the habits, nature, and mode of life of the people of India, we could not put in force that financial policy which reduced taxation on articles of general consumption, only to derive even larger sums than before. You must admit that the expenditures of India could not be largely reduced. We have given India a better Government than she ever had before, and we have secured for her the inestimable advantages of peace and order. Introducing, however, the European system of Government, it had been necessary to import a large number of British subjects into India, and the presence of a European army enabled the native troops to put down local disturbances and secure order in the most remote districts. If, however, we attempted to dispense with the European element, England would eliminate the backbone of her Government in India, and although the charges for administration and for army in India need not necessarily increase, yet as the Europeans were taken from a country where the price of everything was increasing, it was probable that the Indian Government would not be able greatly to reduce its expenditure. If they could not largely reduce expenditure, on the other hand, by a judicious revision from time to time of their tariff, and by a cautious system of public works expenditure, they might, he believed, largely increase the productive power, and, consequently the capacity of India to bear taxation. If they could succeed in so developing the resources and the latent wealth of India, and in so improving her moral and material condition as to enable her to bear the annual cost of the Government from whom she has derived such benefits, they would have achieved two-fold feat more tending to their credit as a nation than did the greatest series of victories and successes which had made them masters of the Indian Empire (Cheers.)"

The debate was not more instructive than the introductory speech of Lord George Hamilton. Mr. Smollett made an earnest but somewhat rambling speech. He gave Lord Northbrook great credit for his successful famine policy. He said: "In dealing with this great calamity Lord Northbrook had exhibited the true spirit of an English statesman, a spirit that had never before been displayed in our management of Indian affairs. The entire resources of the Exchequer of that great country had been applied without limit and without stint—he wished he could say without undue profusion to the relief of suffering humanity. (Hear, hear.) He was not going to refer in detail to the manner in which the Famine had been met, because he believed that some difference of opinion existed upon that point, but he might say that everybody appeared to have

co-operated most loyally with the Viceroy with the view of saving life. (Hear, hear.) The whole credit of the way in which the Famine had been dealt with was, however, due to Lord Northbrook, who had never truckled to idle sentiment, and had refused from the first to lay an embargo upon the export of cereals from Bengal, a course of proceeding which might have obtained for him some temporary popularity, but which would have eventually landed him in considerable difficulties. If ultimate success went any way to prove the wisdom of the course adopted, then Lord Northbrook's action was beyond criticism, as far as the means he adopted for stopping the Famine were concerned." But he roundly attacked the administration of Indian finance. We do not think that the remarks of Mr. Smollett justly apply to Lord Northbrook. His Lordship's *forte* lies in finance, and he has done a great deal in enforcing economy and giving relief to the people from the pressure of taxation. He has repealed the odious Income tax and the agricultural tax in Bombay, set his face against the increase of municipal taxation, lowered the duty on sugar, reduced the tariff duties to the extent of about 30 lakhs per annum, and given facilities to trade. All these measures entitled His Lordship to the gratitude of the people. It is not therefore just to say that "under the noble lord's auspices, the finances of India were yearly getting into a worse muddle. Sir George Balfour defended the Irrigation Works from the attacks of Mr. Smollett. Mr. Denison did not talk much worthy of note. Sir George Campbell spoke idly as usual about the necessity of equalizing income and expenditure, but did not throw out a single hint as to how it could be effected. Mr. Cross was cross against the import duty on cotton goods. He said "the duties imposed by the Indian Government on Lancashire goods were equivalent to a guaranteed dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital employed in Indian mills." Sir Wilfrid Lawson inveighed against the Opium revenue. Mr. Grant Duff took the usual optimist view of Indian finance. Thus ended a debate, which though conceived in a generous spirit to India, was devoid of any good or practical result. Nevertheless we feel grateful to those Hon'ble Members who took part in it. It shewed that India had a place at any rate in their hearts.

ENGLISH PHILANTHROPY AND INDIAN FACTORIES.

THE professional philanthropist is not always a blessing to society. He is not unfrequently carried away by sickly sentimentality, and by his meddlesomeness sometimes does more harm than good. He makes humanity the pretext for his harangues, but it is not unoften seen that those in whose interests he speaks suffer from his advocacy. A case of this kind has just now arisen. The Earl of Shaftesbury, apparently worked up by that amiable enthusiast, Miss Carpenter, has lately been agitating the question of the regulation of labor in the cotton and jute mills in India. His Lordship from his place in the House of Lords put a question to the Secretary of State on the subject. He read an extract from a report of Mr. Redgrave, Inspector of factories, Bombay, in which that officer says:

"We see a cotton industry springing up in India, extending with rapid strides, and it behoves us to inquire whether that industry is carried on upon the old lines of the cotton manufacture here, and if it is so carried on, as is the common report, by factories making 14 hours a day, it is well that the Legislature should step in while the industry is, so to speak, in its infancy, and by wise and moderate regulations stop the growth of habits of long hours and of the employment of child labour. From the 'Statement of the Moral and Material Progress of India,' it appears that the first steam cotton factory was established at Kurla in 1863, and that there are now in the Bombay Presidency 18 cotton spinning and weaving factories, which employ 405,000 spindles, 4,500 power looms, and 10,000 hands, turning out daily 100,000lb. of yarn. There are also two cotton factories in the Bengal Presidency. It is clear, therefore, that this is a progressive industry, and looking to what factory legislation has achieved in this country, may we not hope that the native workers of India may be spared the ordeal which our cotton operatives went through in former days, and that they may be permitted to enjoy the blessings of moderate labour, of ample time for rest and meals, and of protection to children of tender years?"

Lord Shaftesbury remarked that in Bombay and the neighbourhood there are now 16 mills, in seven of which the premises are being enlarged and 11 new mills are in course of erection; that 2,533 children are employed, of whom only 475 are above 12 years of age, and it is stated in a

letter received by his Lordship that some of them are not more than five years old; and that 2,206 women are employed. The hours of work are 16 per day. All the mills, except two—Bombay Spinning Company's mill and the Alliance mill—are open on Sundays; the hands have, however, two Sundays per month as holydays. The jute factories in India are chiefly situated on the Ganges. There are about 14 jute mills, with about 50,000 spindles and 3,000 power looms. The hours of work are less than in the cotton mills, but still very much more than in England. "Surely these facts," His Lordship remarked, "are of themselves quite sufficient to show that something should be done to regulate the manufacture and prevent this enormous amount of overwork?" We have not heard that the hours of work in any mill are 16 per day—there may be exceptional cases, but the general rule cannot be as Lord Shaftesbury seems to have been informed. One thing we may observe—according to all accounts the men, women, and children working in cotton or jute factories in India are generally well off, healthy and comfortable. Not to go further, take the Barahanagar gunny cloth mills. This new industry has proved a substantial blessing to the people around. No class of persons in the neighbourhood are better off and happier than those working in the mills, and it would be sheer cruelty to them to interfere with their work. The reduction of the hours of work would be a reduction of their wages, and they would not be overgrateful to those professional philanthropists, who in the name of humanity would fetter the rights of labor. And it may be easily imagined that what is true of Barahanagar mills is equally true of other mills. Lord Shaftesbury said, "the natives are as anxious for interference as we are." We deny this. The real point to be considered is whether the present hours of work are telling upon the health of the work-people; if it can be proved that the death-rate among them has increased, the legislature in the interests of humanity may rightly interfere. But there is no proof to that effect. Lord Salisbury said that the subject was still under enquiry. A Commission of Enquiry is still sitting; and his Lordship observed that as its deliberations are not yet concluded, it would not be proper, before its report is presented, that he should make any definite statement to the House. His Lordship added: "The history of the Government of India shows, I think, that it will not be deterred by any political obstacles from doing what it believes to be its duty. In its suppression of suttee and of infanticide it was urged on from a sheer sense of duty, in opposition to the traditions and customs of a vast population and in the face of considerable political danger. Happily, the efforts of the Government have resulted in a discontinuance of those practices. Your Lordships may rest assured that the Indian Government will show no shortcoming in the discharge of its high duties and will do its best to apply to the population of India the legislation which, under the auspices of my noble friend, has been already so beneficial to England." True, but we do hope that nothing will be done beyond what may be required by the absolute necessities of the case. No case has yet been made out for interference, and it is therefore premature to talk of legislation on the subject.

Lord Salisbury counselled caution in the matter lest legislative interference should be construed into a conspiracy with Manchester to put down the rising cotton industry of India. His Lordship was glad that the subject had been mooted by the Earl of Shaftesbury, because his well-known philanthropic character disarmed such a suspicion. But the way in which the noble Earl had put the case shewed that his Lordship was not altogether free from Manchester bias. He said: "There is also a commercial view to this question. We must bear in mind that India has the raw material and cheap labour; and if we allow the manufacturers there to work their operatives for 16 or 17 hours and put them under no restrictions, we are giving them a very unfair advantage over the manufacturers of our own country, and we might be undersold even in Manchester itself by manufactured goods imported from the East. There is

another consideration of some importance, English manufactures are weighted in India with an import *ad valorem* duty of, I believe, 5 per cent. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce will, I doubt not, soon bring this point under consideration." It will be thus seen that it is not pure philanthropy, which has led Lord Shaftesbury to raise the question. He is also actuated by a desire to help Manchester if he can. Labour is cheap in India, and the only way to make it dear is to cut down the hours of work. If his Lordship can succeed in this back-handed move, Manchester is sure to feel grateful to him. And it is this phase of the question, which provokes suspicion in India. A! is not gold that glitters. Philanthropy, even when it is misdirected, cannot but be admired, the motive being good, but when it is a cloak for some ulterior object, it naturally invites suspicion. Lord Shaftesbury's move, if it had proceeded from pure philanthropy, however mistaken, could not fail to be appreciated by right-thinking men, but his Lordship's allusion to the "commercial view," to Manchester's profits, and to the development of cotton industry in India, throws a deep shadow of suspicion on the goodness of his intentions.

THE PRESIDENCY AND DACCA DIVISIONS.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains two interesting Resolutions of the Government of Bengal reviewing the annual administration reports of the Presidency and Dacca Divisions. The condition of the people in the two Divisions, notwithstanding successive disasters, is on the whole good. In the 24-Pergunnas there have been three successive bad rice seasons. In Nuddea the greatest distress was occasioned by the inundation of 1871, and the season of 1872 was not one of special prosperity: in all the districts there was a very short crop in the famine year of 1873-74. But in spite of these disasters the great majority of the population have been able to tide over their difficulties without any attempt to throw themselves on the charity of Government. The state of the Presidency Division, the Lieutenant Governor remarks, is a proof of the self-reliance and self-help of the people of Bengal, and of the rapidity with which the country recovers from natural calamities. "It is to be feared, however," adds Lord Ulick Browne, "that the effects of the past year's trials are now telling upon the people, and it may well be doubted whether they will be able to pass through another such crisis without some years of intervening prosperity. Not only are stocks all exhausted, but the ryots are deep in the mahajun's books. The mahajun is to them, in the time of scarcity, a never-failing friend; but his exactions in the shape of interest on advances are, as is well known, on no ordinary scale. Repeated good harvests can alone enable the ryots to pay off his advances, with the interest due thereon, and provide fresh stocks against future bad seasons." The cultivation of indigo is said to be reviving in the Baraset sub-division of the 24-Pergunnas district. The mode of cultivation adopted is ryotwari; the ryots receiving seed from the factory, cultivating the plant themselves, and selling it at fixed prices to the factory which makes the advances. At one place a factory is said to have been started at the solicitation of the ryots themselves, who came forward to sow 1,000 beegahs without any advances. In the Nuddea district the produce of the past year was moderate. The plant is grown under the old system of contracts and advances, the ryot giving from three to five bundles for a rupee. The co-operative system of growing indigo has been accepted by two or three native zemindars of the district, and was alluded to in the Government resolution on the report for 1872-73; but the Collector states that he has no new facts before him showing the progress made under the system during the past year. With the revival of indigo cultivation, we hear, have revived some of the old abuses, and we hope the Government will keep a watchful eye upon the blue dye. Lord Ulick Browne thinks that his division is under-manned, but the Lieutenant Governor does not seem to agree with him. His Honor remarks:

"Lord Ulrick Browne again brings to the notice of Government the complaint that under the present system of administration the district officers are overtasked in work. The same representation was made in Sir George Campbell's time, who replied that work had admittedly much increased in all departments, and could only be met by a system of improved method and arrangement, and the enforcement of a judicious distribution of work. The work in the districts of the Presidency division is no doubt especially heavy, but the Lieutenant-Governor is reluctant to agree with the Commissioner that the general outturn of that work is not as good now as it used to be a few years ago. The administration of the three districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore and Nuddea is, indeed, now carried on with full efficiency. If it was essentially better in former days, it must have been extraordinarily good. The Commissioner proposes to appoint an extra officer in these and in all the fully sub-divided districts to assist the district officer in his executive work; but it is obvious that there are many difficulties, financial and other, in the way of giving effect to such a proposal. We must do the best we can with the officers we have, for the Government can hardly afford the cost of maintaining more. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the new sub-divisional executive establishments are working well."

Schools are being multiplied fast in the Presidency Division. There are now in the 24-Pergunnahs 1,385 schools with 49,333 pupils; in Nuddea, 897 schools with 28,489 pupils; and in Jessore, 808 schools with 26,360 pupils. Lord Ulrick Browne testifies to the satisfactory working of the different local Committees. He says: "Much useful information in all departments reaches the district officer through these local bodies, which itself is an advantage. In municipal matters, and in matters connected with road-works specially, the committees can, if they like, be, and often are, a material help. They not only make known the wants of their respective localities, but sometimes accept and carry out the work of supervising the construction and repair of roads." The Lieutenant Governor remarks: "This testimony of the Commissioner to the utility of the local Committees is very encouraging. The moral advantage thus gained is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, equally important with the material advantage."

In reviewing the Dacca Commissioner's report the Lieutenant Governor thus remarks on the necessity of improving village drainage:

"As regards the silting up of the minor streams, causing unhealthiness, it is to be feared that this is but too true; though probably it is not worse in Furreedpore now than in previous periods. Sir Richard Temple believes that the effectual dealing with the great drainage question is one of the subjects most nearly affecting the material condition of the people in many parts of Bengal, and that, by a vigorous co-operation between the executive and the zemindars and the ryots, considerable improvements might be made, so that fever-breeding swamps might be converted into food-providing plains. This, however, is a large subject, which will be separately considered. Meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor can only say that, if the district authorities can propose the clearing of any particular stream which is stagnant, and can indicate the means of executing it by use of the Land Improvement Act or otherwise, the Lieutenant Governor will be glad to take it into consideration. But it is of little avail to propose improvements, unless at the same time the means of executing them are in some degree shown."

Under the head of commerce and manufactures, the Commissioner notices the remarkable expansion of the jute trade in Dacca during the last twelve years. There are now ten European and Armenian firms who deal largely in this article; three steam-presses have already been set up, and two others are in course of erection. Regarding the state of feeling between the zemindars and ryots the Resolution has the following:

"Another, and a less agreeable, topic of public interest during the year, has been the state of feeling between landlords and tenants, which has caused some uneasiness in the Dacca and Mymensingh districts. On one estate in Dacca serious agrarian riots were apprehended; but eventually the Commissioner and the Collector succeeded in persuading both parties to refer the dispute to arbitration. The arbitrators, however, have been long in coming to a decision; and whether they will succeed, not only in promulgating such decision, but also in carrying it on to the stage of amicable adjustment, remains to be seen. In Mymensingh, though no disturbances have occurred, there have in several cases been combinations among the ryots to withhold rents. It is satisfactory to learn that there is but little of this ill-feeling in Furreedpore, and that in Backergunge the relations between the parties are apparently friendly. The Lieutenant Governor, however, deems it his duty to state that his own information and impressions do not enable him to support this favorable conclusion as regards Backergunge. Many well informed native gentlemen have expressed much apprehension as to the prospect of affairs in that deltaic region. And the experience which the Government itself is having in one of its own estates there, tends to confirm that apprehension."

The Lieutenant Governor entirely approves of the action of the Commissioner in dealing with these unfortunate disputes. It is the duty of the executive officers of Government to maintain the public peace, to act with entire impartiality towards both of the parties, and to induce both of them, if possible to arrange the difficulty by mutual concession, or a reference to arbitration. The Commissioner has followed this course, under the Lieutenant-Governor's directions, and has hitherto succeeded in preventing any breach of the

peace, and in several instances has brought the disputants to agree to arrangements which may lead to a lasting settlement of the differences between them. In the opinion of the Commissioner, the introduction into the Bengal Council of the Bill for the prevention of agrarian disputes is likely to contribute beneficially to the quieting of the country. The Commissioner notices a remarkable rumour, which was disseminated shortly after the Viceroy's visit to Dacca, to the effect that the Queen had sent out orders that no ryot was to pay more than 5 annas per beegah for his arable land, and 8 annas for his homestead. For a time great excitement was caused, and it was eventually necessary to issue a proclamation to undeceive the people. The incident shews the direction in which the mind of the people is being drawn and should be duly remembered by all concerned."

The Lieutenant Governor and the district officers of the Dacca division deserve great credit for the success with which they have hitherto prevented the antagonism between the landlords and tenants from manifesting itself in overt acts of disturbances. Were it not for the quiet vigour, good sense, and moderation of Sir Richard Temple, we fear we would have had the same bloody scenes in Dacca and Mymensingh that had endangered the peace of Pubna in the time of Sir George Campbell. The Lieutenant Governor thus concludes his Resolution on the report on the Dacca Division: "On the whole, the Lieutenant Governor collects from this report that, in the Dacca division, the past year, if it has not been signalized by any very remarkable occurrences, has been a time of steady improvement and of general prosperity. Though a greater number of offences have been reported, the increase is confined to petty cases. The commercial classes among the natives are fairly prosperous. The masses of the agricultural population are better off than in any part of Bengal, save the Rungpore country. Education is advancing very much among the Hindus, and to some extent among the Mahomedans. The social condition of some of the lower classes among the Mahomedans needs a partial reform. The only source of grave anxiety consists in the relations between landlord and tenant." But we hope that under his wise guidance a proper remedy will be applied ere long.

INDIAN DYE-STUFFS.

THERE has been some interesting correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India on the subject of reeling and dyeing the wild silks of India. Lord Salisbury consulted Mr. Thomas Wardle, a silk dyer of great experience, on the subject, and his statements and opinions, which we summarize below, are of great practical importance. Mr. Wardle says that "he has for several years been engaged in endeavouring to overcome the difficulties which, until recently, have surrounded the dyeing of their wild silks of India and more particularly that of the tussar worm." He thinks that if the natives of India are taught to dye the silk, they will do it well. He observes: "They would require some acquaintance with our English chemical methods, which create and regulate affinities for the various tinctorial matters produced in their own and other countries, as well as with the particular processes I have found to succeed, and there would also be necessary the proper appliances for both dyeing and giving a lustre to this silk." The processes which he found successful are two-fold: those which apply artificial colouring matter, and those in which some Indian or other exotic dye-stuffs are used. He continues:

"India possesses a large number of dye-stuffs, many of which are practically unknown to English dyers, no doubt mainly owing to the absence of any descriptive work on the subject and the inaccessibility of the information to be derived from the Indian Museum."

Of the former, which are exclusively of English and continental origin, chiefly derivations of coal-tar, I should give but a reserved recommendation. Their wholesale introduction into India would be almost sure to lower the high standard of Indian taste and decorative art power, and would probably counteract the demand which is rapidly rising at home, for eastern dyed products. This much, however, may be said for these artificial dyes, that, owing to the natural brownness of colour of the tussar and other wild silks (which cannot at present be removed), much of the vulgar brightness of these dyes becomes neutralised when applied to these silks, and lower-toned and warmer shades are the result.

It is the application of the native dye-stuffs to the native silks that I would recommend. Besides the manifest economic advantages, there would be others of more importance from an artistic point of view.

To carry out this idea it would be necessary to know what dye-stuffs India produces, and then to investigate their nature and properties, with a view to their application to silk dyeing, and even to silk printing.

I may here be permitted to mention what I have long considered to be a national want, that of our not possessing a

national dye-house, under able supervision, where such industrial applications as these could be systematically investigated and developed. France, in her Gobelins dye-house under the scientific control of so eminent a man as M. Chevreul, possesses great advantages over us in maintaining superiority and supremacy in the silk trade; and yet in the possession of India, probably the largest dye-stuffs producing country in the world, we possess a natural superiority over all other countries, which it is only necessary we should duly cultivate to distance all competition.

The number of Indian dye-stuffs with which I am practically acquainted, such as indigo, madder, safflower, catechu, cochineal, and a few others, constitute only a small portion of those which India produces, and which, I think, might be very advantageously applied on the spot, if they were only made known here and their properties practically investigated.

Besides the meretricious results most of the aniline colors give, they have not the important merit of permanence. In both these respects, I think they would have to yield to native Indian dye-stuffs.

In addition to the silk of the tussar worm there are others of a still wilder nature, such as some of those exhibited in the vertical cases in the Indian Museum, the names of which I at present forget. I have often thought these might be used in trade to the full extent of their production in textile fabrics, with and without cotton warps, and dyed or printed, or both, perhaps for coarse sewing silk, for cords, and for paper. That which would not admit of being reeled could be carded and spun into threads for weaving, as is the case now to such a large extent in Switzerland, and more lately in England, with the waste silk from the European silk manufacturers and from imported pierced cocoons.

I send samples of rough silk cloth, dyed and undyed, to illustrate my meaning. The silk of these fabrics is entirely from the mulberry worm, and takes the dye easily; it appears to be composed of the worst refuse of silk, almost the shoddy of "silk waste," after the more workable and regular portions have been separated for finer textile work. I think all the wild silks might and ought to be used similarly, if they can only be dyed or printed.

I also send a series of patterns of various dyes on tussar silk of a very inferior quality.

They may serve to point out what can be done in this direction.

If your Lordship is of opinion that I can aid in developing the new and profitable industry to which your Lordship refers I shall be glad to place my services at your Lordship's disposal, and would devote a portion of my time to the subject in the direction I have suggested.

For that purpose I should require as much information as is known to the authorities of the Indian Museum on the various dye-stuffs of Indian growth and production, with working samples of them, and also samples of the tussar and other wild silks, which I could have thrown and spun suitably for dyeing experiments.

I would endeavour to apply these dyes to the silks, and be prepared to teach the natives of India how to use them practically, as well as any or all those I at present understand.

I have derived very useful information from the Indian Museum on several occasions, and I take this opportunity of mentioning that its inaccessibility has prevented my using it as much as I should have done, and also prevents the public at large from almost knowing what a useful and instructive collection is there stowed away.

If it were placed in a more accessible situation, and amplified with a larger assortment of Indian products, the benefit to the trade of India would be greatly increased, and it would have a corresponding influence in elevating English taste and in helping English manufacturers to keep their old proper place in the world in the growing competition with other nations.

This is a matter demanding the attention of the highest statesmanship, particularly in regard to silk manufacture, which has, I am sorry to say, been on the gradual decline in this country for several years."

Mr. Francis Cobb, late Secretary to the Silk Supply Association, whom the Secretary of State also consulted, writes as follows:

"I regret to say the information I have to convey is very meagre for the following reasons:—

In the first place, the prevailing fashion is for the silk in its natural colour; secondly, the only dyes tried have been useful browns and whites; and, lastly, the general opinion in this country is that we cannot compete with the natives of India in the dyeing of tussers, especially in bright colours."

A more profitable industry would be to teach the natives to reel the tussers; for once imported into this country in the form of skeins, there would be a market for any quantity. At present it is reeled in the form of small hanks, either upon a woman's knee or a rude conical hand-reel made of bamboo. The cocoons require to be steeped in more or less strong solutions of potash or caustic soda to dissolve the peculiar gum this insect secretes while spinning.

The different tussar cocoons are produced in such abundance in different parts of India from the sub-Himalayan slopes to Ceylon in which latter place Sir Emerson Tennant, in his "Natural History of Ceylon," describes no less than three descriptions of tussers of useful qualities, which have since been traced through the whole extent of the Nilghiris, again in the Assam districts, and again in Kangra."

The Government of India has issued the following circular on the subject:

"In continuation of Circular No. 1-25, dated the 3rd instant, asking that steps may be taken for the collection of information concerning dye-stuffs of Indian production, I am desired to request that particular attention may be paid to the collection, so far as may be practicable, of facts under the following heads:—

(1) Scientific and local vernacular names of the dye-stuffs produced in the province.

(2) Average approximate extent of cultivation annually in each district for the last five years.

(3) Cost and profits of cultivation.

(4) Season and methods of cultivation.

(5) Average estimated quantity of the dyes produced during the last five years.

(6) Proportion of the quantity produced which is absorbed locally and which is placed on the market. What are the principal markets to which the dyes are forwarded?

- (7) *Methods locally employed for extraction of the dye.
 (8) Uses for which each dye is commonly locally employed (viz., nature of fabric) and processes of application generally practised. Under this head should be given a full account of the mordants locally employed, and it should be stated what shades of colours are produced, by what combinations, and whether the colours are permanent or fleeting.
 (9) Average price of each merchantable dye-stuff, according to quality, in the market.
 (10) Total annual trade in each kind, stating the countries of import and export.
 (11) To what extent is European capital employed in the production and manufacture of dyes, indigo and other.
 2. In regard to dye-stuffs collected from forest trees, it is desirable that the Forest Department should supply the fullest particulars available.
 3. His Excellency in Council also requests that attention may be directed to the subject of the competition of aniline dyes with dyes of local production. It should be stated how far this competition has been successful, what are the prospects of Indian dyes in Bengal, and whether any measures seem to be required for the encouragement of this branch of industry.
 4. I am further to request that the fullest information available on the subject of tans of Indian production may also be furnished."

Our silk trade was at one time large and important. Its decadence has deprived a large class of the population of their means of livelihood. The Government will confer a signal benefit upon the country if it will take steps to revive that trade. We invite the attention of our countrymen to the Government circular given above.

THE NEW ABKARI BILL.

THE new Abkari Bill contains the following permissive provision:

"Notwithstanding any in this or in any other Act contained, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to assign to the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, or to any other Municipality, such functions and powers as he shall think fit in respect to the granting, and withholding, and withdrawal of licenses of spirituous or fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs (being functions and powers which, but for such assignment, might legally be exercised by any officer of Government), to be exercised by such Justices or by such Municipality, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions under such conditions and subject to such rules as the said Lieutenant-Governor may impose; and the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time withdraw and revoke any functions and powers which he has assigned under the provisions in this section.

Provided that such functions and powers shall not be assigned as aforesaid without the consent of the said Justices or the Municipality concerned.

Provided, also, that no such conditions or rules shall be imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor after such assignment has taken place without the consent of the said Justices or the Municipality concerned."

The *Indian Daily News* thinks that this, though permissive, if assented to by the Governor General, "will have established a precedent of interference with the imperial revenues of a very undesirable nature. If to the Calcutta Municipality be accorded the power of "granting, withholding, or withdrawing licenses" for the sale of spirituous liquors, &c., very little time will have passed before the other municipalities of the province, will—many of them—assuredly be found clamouring for the extension to them of the same privilege. And then the conferral on municipalities, wholly or almost wholly native, of such a power, we can conceive nothing more fraught with danger to the morality of the people. Such, at all events, is the view we take; and as it is a view which, we feel confident, will be readily endorsed by all who know the country and its people, and have no inducement to ignore the truth, we care not to be more explicit, the more especially as thorough outspokenness on such a subject could hardly fail to prove ungracious." We like outspokenness, and we are glad that our contemporary has spoken out. But we wish he had remembered that it is the natives themselves, who have been the loudest in advocating the suppression of liquor shops. They have petitioned both the Governments of Bengal and India on the subject, and is it not therefore unreasonable to suppose that if they have the power of licensing liquor shops, they will encourage liquor traffic? Who are more interested in the proper regulation of this traffic—the people, or the fiscal officers, whose promotion hitherto depended upon the increase of the excise revenue. Mr. Money, the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Excise Department, was himself not disposed to give this power to the municipalities, because he was of opinion that "municipalities in India were not representative. This rule would often be the establishment of the tyranny, not of the majority, but of a small minority." But he added: "But if

a change were made, I would rather see it in the direction of Local Licensing Boards. The idea was mooted as regards England by Mr. Arthur Arnold in the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*, 1872. Such a Board might consist of Collector, Superintendent of Police, and four or five influential men in the district, especially natives." It would be seen that unlike our contemporary, Mr. Money would not distrust the "natives." But let that pass. As for the Municipal Committees, though they are not representative institutions they approach in their constitution the local licensing boards recommended by Mr. Money. The Collector is the Magistrate of the District, and he is invariably the Chairman of the District Municipal Committee, while the District Superintendent of Police has also a seat in that body. As for the Sub-divisional Committee, the officer in charge of the subdivision is generally the head of the local Municipality. The executive is thus everywhere represented in the Municipal Committee. But we go further. If Municipal Commissioners are considered fit to be entrusted with the supervision of sanitary matters in towns, we cannot understand why they should not be considered equally fit to license liquor shops, for there is no branch of local affairs in which they feel more deeply interested than the regulation of the traffic in intoxicating drinks and drugs, which affects so intimately and seriously the physical, social and moral condition of the people. So much for the general question of giving the Municipal Committees the power of licensing liquor shops. Our contemporary is very complimentary to the Calcutta Justices. He says: "On the other hand, we feel confident that an increase in the number of shops would promptly follow the investment of the Justices with authority to grant licenses, unless they were restrained by wholesome principles which might be introduced, but the Justices, if so invested, would depute their powers to a committee, and at the meetings of that committee only some two or three native Justices would regularly attend. And with those two or three native Justices would practically rest the license patronage of this large city! We say patronage, for though we are far from thinking that any native Justice would accept a bribe to procure a license for a would-be-dealer in liquor, their native hangers-on would—despite all they could do—accept such bribes, and that in itself would be a very great evil." This is certainly new light which our contemporary has thrown upon the subject. With his experience of the working of the Calcutta Municipality we could hardly believe that he could be so simple as to pen the above. There is for instance the Jute Committee, and are its operations left to two or three Native Justices? The European Justices, we must do them the justice to say, are generally regular in their attendance, and although they always shew deference to native opinion, practically they rule in this as in all other municipal matters. With Mr. Hogg as Chairman and Mr. Roberts as representing the municipal conscience, not to speak of other European members, among whom we include the editor of the *News*, we do not fear the result at all, say what this charitably-disposed writer may of the Native Justices. The fear we may say lies on the other side. It may, instead of increasing the liquor traffic, hamper it and thus affect the revenue. It must certainly be very gratifying to those Native Justices, who devote their time, energy, and the little talents they possess to the business of the Municipality to know in what estimation they are held by the editor of the *Indian Daily News*. But we hope they will not be found wanting in their duty despite what this just and generous journalist may think of them.

Our contemporary says that the Bengal Council by passing the provision under comment has been interfering with the imperial revenue. He forgets that the provision cannot be brought into operation without the sanction of the Government of India, for the ultimate sanction, as the Bill provides, rests with the Governor General in Council. We may, however, mention that the receipts from the licensing of liquor shops within the limits of the towns of Madras and Bombay are carried to the credit of the municipal revenue, and when such is the case we cannot understand why an

exception should be made in the case of Calcutta. The town pays for the Police, which preserves peace and order, so frequently disturbed in localities, where the liquor shops are situated, and it is but fair that the revenues derived from these shops should be applied to the benefit of the town. The primary object of the Abkari revenue is the maintenance of the Police.

SUMMARY CRIMINAL TRIALS.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE seems to watch with interest and jealousy the working of the summary trial clauses of the Criminal Procedure Code. In a Resolution published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* he reviews the reports made by the Divisional Commissioners on the subject. It appears from these reports that the judicial officers as a rule like the new system because it has relieved them of much hard work. The Burdwan Commissioner reports that there has been a general absence of complaint as to any abuse of the powers exercised, and that the proceedings of most of the officers have been quite regular. The Lieutenant Governor observes, however, that the work of two Deputy Magistrates in Howrah is not favorably reported on, and this would point to the necessity of the exercise of a stricter supervision by the District Magistrate. The Commissioner's report is incomplete, inasmuch as it does not sufficiently explain why in some of the districts of his division no cases have been tried summarily by Benches of Magistrates. The Presidency Commissioner reports of the manner in which the powers of summary trial have been exercised, both by individual officers and by Benches. He considers that these powers are a most valuable aid to the administration of justice, and adds that no complaints of injustice have been received, and that, if there has been any error in procedure, it has been on the side of needless prolixity. The reports of the Magistrates of the districts of the Rajshaye division, as regards the proceedings of the Benches vested with summary powers, have been generally favorable. The Commissioner of the Chittagong division observes that summary powers were judiciously exercised in all the districts of the division, and that there was no indiscriminate application of the provisions of the law. It would seem, however, that an erroneous practice has hitherto obtained of dealing summarily with cases under the Salt, Excise, and Arms Acts. In the district of Dacca, the Magistrate reports that in all the cases summarily disposed of which he examined, he found that the record was quite sufficient, that the tendency was rather to write too much than too little, that cases were well chosen, and that the procedure was a great relief to the Magistrates. In Fureedpore, the powers have generally been properly exercised, but one Deputy Magistrate is reported to have disposed of summarily some cases which were not properly triable in this manner. In Dacca and Fureedpore the powers conferred on Benches have been freely exercised with satisfactory results. In Backergunge and Mymensingh, however, the Commissioner complains of the difficulty experienced in getting a Bench together, more particularly in the sub-divisions, owing to the almost entire absence of persons qualified to act as Honorary Magistrates. The Commissioner has promised to give careful consideration to the subject. The total number of cases tried summarily in the Patna division during the year under report was 1,331, of which 653 were decided by Benches of Magistrates. The district officers are unanimous in reporting that the officers vested with summary powers used them judiciously and with great care. The registers kept were sufficient, and in accordance with the rules on the subject. The result of appeals, so far as reported, has been satisfactory. The system has been found to be generally successful in this division, and is said to be popular. Most of the cases were disposed of in one sitting. In the district of Bhagulpore there were no appeals; in Purneah six. In all the districts the results of appeals show that in two cases only were the orders reversed. The Commissioner has regularly called for and inspected a few cases from each of the Courts at the close of every quarter, and reports that he has found but few irregularities. The Magistrate of Cuttack

has been informed by all classes that no unfavorable prejudice is entertained against summary procedure, and that the decisions of the Bench have given universal satisfaction. The results are reported to have been equally favorable in the other districts. In some cases tried in Pooree, the Commissioner observes that the records were unusually long.

It will be observed that these reports as usual are drawn up in *color de rose*. But what faith the public have in reports of this kind? Officials could not be expected to condemn a system, which has been introduced solely for their own benefit. They would perhaps sooner cut down their right hand than condemn a system, which has been a boon to them. We do not therefore hesitate to say that we do not put the slightest faith in these official reports. We have occasionally a glimpse of the real working of the measure in the shape of appeals referred to the High Court. We give below the result of a recent reference to the High Court by way of illustration:

The 28th June 1875.

Present:

The Hon'ble F. A. Glover and Romesh Chunder Mitter, Judges.
Haran Sheikh,
versus.

Rambhuni Biswas and others.

Reference.—The complainant appears to have brought charges of criminal house-trespass and wrongful confinement against the accused, and the Police sent up the case for trial under Sections 448 and 342 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Joint Magistrate has tried the case summarily under the power vested in him by Sections 222 and 223. He has found four of the accused guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly, and under Section 143 of the Penal Code has sentenced one of them to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other three to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The rest of the accused are stated to be "not guilty," and have been "discharged."

It seems to me that the case should not have been tried summarily at all. One of the offences complained of was wrongful confinement under Section 342, Indian Penal Code, which is not one of the offences named in Section 222 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. It will be observed that this charge is not mentioned by the Joint Magistrate, though it was one of the charges on which the accused were sent up by the Police. The offences actually proved are thus stated by the Joint Magistrate himself:—"On the morning of this occurrence he (i. e., the prosecutor) was seized in his house by the four defendants, Mandaree Jamadar, Akool, Wali Mahomed, and Maniruddin, and a large body of lathials. He was first taken to Ram Lal Chowdry's chutcheri, at Moulgram, and thence to the house of Sreeram Chunder Ghose when he was subjected to a great deal of violence and ill-treatment." It would, therefore, seem that the Joint Magistrate himself found the offences which were the subject of complaint to be fully substantiated. It seems to me that the Joint Magistrate had no power to convict of another offence in order to give himself summary jurisdiction in the case. The cases reported in 22 W. R., Cr., p. 29 and 23 W. R., Cr., p. 3, are to the point.

The Joint Magistrate goes on to say:—"The evidence of the witnesses goes to implicate the whole of the defendants, but the four defendants abovenamed appear to have taken a leading part in the affair. I convict them under Section 143 of the Penal Code." From this remark, it would seem that the Joint Magistrate found the offence proved against all the accused. If so, it was illegal, as it seems to me, to record a finding of "not guilty."

For these reasons I think the order of the Joint Magistrate should be set aside.

As there is no appeal in the case, I have under the ruling reported in 23 W. R., Cr., p. 40, refused to admit the accused to bail.

Judgment of the High Court.

Glover, J.—It appears to me that the Joint Magistrate was not justified in disposing of the case against the accused summarily under the powers conferred by Section 222, Code of Criminal Procedure.

The offence charged certainly amounted to wrongful confinement accompanied with violence; and what is proved against the accused, is, according to the Joint Magistrate himself, that the complainant was seized in his own house by a large number of lathials, including the four accused, taken hither and thither and subjected to a great deal of violence and ill-treatment.

After such a finding which substantiated the charge under Section 342, Penal Code, at least if not a more serious one, I do not understand how the Joint Magistrate considered himself justified in treating the case as one of unlawful assembly merely under Section 143, Penal Code, unless (which I had rather not believe) he did so with the object of disposing of the charge summarily under Section 222, Code of Criminal Procedure, and of avoiding an appeal to higher authority.

I entirely concur in the remarks of Jackson, J., in Chunder Sheekur Thakur v. Nitabur and another (XXII. W. R., p. 29).

I think that the order passed by the Joint Magistrate should be quashed.

Mitter, J.—I concur in this order.

Now references of this kind are rare, but few as they are are sufficient to stamp the real character of the measure. Summary trial means suppression of appeal, and without appeal the merits of judicial decisions in this country cannot be tested. We think the few examples of the violation of law and justice in carrying out the summary trial clauses, which we have given in these columns from time to time, are a sufficient condemnation of the system.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

READER! dost thou wish to know why is the Anglo-Indian Press, (always with honorable exceptions) called a "rascally press?" Read the leader of the *Indian Daily News* in its issue of Thursday last on the late municipal squabble and "Bengali cheek."

WE ARE requested to announce, that Mir Mahomed Ali has subscribed Rs. 500 in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association. This is the second Mahomedan gentleman, who has marked his appreciation of the laudable project with a munificent contribution. We hope his example will be followed by other Mahomedan gentlemen of education and wealth.

THE PROGRAMME of the Justices' Meeting for Wednesday next contains what we may call Mr. Hogg's Reform Bill. The measure which is now introduced ought to have been passed long ago. But we hope the proposed arrangements are the first instalment of the Reform Bill. There ought to be a general and thorough revision of the municipal establishments. In 1868 a general revision took place resulting in the saving of about a lac of rupees. Seven years have since elapsed, and it is time that a general revision should be made again. We dare say Mr. Hogg will heartily co-operate with the working Justices in furtherance of this object.

WE UNDERSTAND that His Excellency the Viceroy has invited the under-mentioned native chiefs to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Calcutta: 1. The Maharaja of Cashmere, 2. The Maharaja Holkar of Indore, 3. The Maharaja Scindia, 4. The Maharaja of Jeypore, 5. The Maharaja of Travancore, 6. The Maharaja of Jodepore, 7. The Rao of Kutch, 8. The Maharaja of Puttiala, 9. The Maharaja of Rewa, 10. The Nawab of Rampore, 11. The Begum of Bhopal, 12. The Raja of Jhind, 13. Sir Salar Jung. Houses have been engaged in town and suburbs for the accommodation of these chiefs.

WE HAVE before us the Fifth Edition of Captain Fendall Currie's Indian Penal Code. It is a work, which would do honor to any lawyer. Every section of the Code has been illustrated with notes and comments, which will be found useful not only to the student of the Indian Criminal Law but also to our judges and magistrates and legal practitioners. The text is preceded by a history of the Indian Penal Code, which is replete with interest. The price of the book is Rs. 8.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that Mr. Thomas Jones, Fifth Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, has been asked by the Government of Bengal to submit suggestions for the revision and improvement of the Acts relating to that Court. Mr. Jones is peculiarly fitted for this task. About eight or ten years ago he was charged by Government to revise and retrench the establishments of the Court, and the scheme which he then suggested has been tried for the last few years, and has been found eminently successful. Mr. Jones has since acquired a practical knowledge of the working of the Court, and is therefore in a better position to suggest the amendment of the Acts. There are several important points connected with the Small Cause Court Acts, which require consideration, and we would suggest that when Mr. Jones submits his scheme the Government should invite the opinions of the several public bodies in Calcutta upon it.

AFTER an active career of nearly 45 years, a considerable portion of which was spent in Government employ, Babu Chundermohun Chatterjea, the District Registrar of Calcutta, retired from the public service on the 1st instant. During this long period he had seen many phases of life. He began life as a merchant's clerk, then became a Deputy Magistrate, next a merchant, subsequently one of the elected Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, then a member of the Indigo Commission of 1860, next an Income Tax Assessor, and lastly District Registrar of Calcutta. He went to England for a short

time with his illustrious uncle, the late Babu Dwarkanath Tagore. As a citizen he rendered great services by agitating the abuses of the Calcutta Police and promoting the appointment of the now celebrated Police Commission, which resulted in the removal of Mr. Patten, the Chief Magistrate, and other sweeping reforms. In whatever sphere of life or capacity Babu Chundermohun Chatterjea worked, his high character has been always conspicuous. He is commonly known as a stern honest man. He is an old bachelor, and in the language of Bacon married the public. To him the Hindu community are chiefly indebted for the suppression of the extortions at the burning and bathing ghats, indeed he has been a terror to the evil-doer. He has fairly earned repose, and our best wishes follow him in his retirement in the evening of his life.

BABU PROTAPA CHUNDRA GHOSA has been appointed successor to Babu Chundermohun Chatterjea in the Registry Office of Calcutta. A few disappointed candidates raised a newspaper howl against the appointment, and if we did not notice it it was simply out of pity for them. But Babu Protapachundra need not feel disconcerted in the slightest degree by the cries of "hungry vultures." It was the fate of his good father, the late Rai Huruchunder Ghose, to be attacked with perhaps greater malignity and acrimony when Lord Dalhousie gave him the Police Magistracy of Calcutta; that great Governor General advised him not to mind it, for it was his own destiny to be abused in the same senseless and malicious way. And what was the result? Babu Huruchunder Ghose by his success as a Police Magistrate not only raised his own character but also the national character. Born of a highly respectable family, possessed of excellent culture, both literary and scientific, active, industrious, and pains-taking, with the polish of a cultivated gentleman but without any of the Young Bengal vices, amiable, modest, and thoroughly honest, he is just the man to succeed Babu Chundermohun Chatterjea. Not the least important part of the functions of the Registrar is to attend on native ladies on commission, and the spotless character which Babu Protapachundra bears eminently qualifies him for the performance of this delicate duty. We cannot give him better advice on his entrance into the public service than to tell him to remember the example of his distinguished father, who was an ornament to the Indian Judicial Service.

WE HAVE received the following letter regarding the assault case at Ghattal, which we noticed in a recent issue:

"In continuation of my letter of the 17th Instant, in regard to the publication of the case of assault (on the Ghattal School-boys) in your valuable journal of the 23rd, I beg to inform you that the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, has expressed his deep regret and forwarded apology to the parents and relatives of those boys, who were assaulted by him, through the Vice-President of the District Education Committee, Midnapore.

On the receipt of the Police officer's apology and on the recommendation of the Vice-President, the School Committee have thought proper not to proceed with the case any further and to advise parents of the boys to abandon all further complaints against him (Assistant Superintendent of Police) and accordingly the case has now been amicably settled.

For your information, I beg to submit herewith the enclosed copies of correspondence expressive of the police officer's apology and the cause of irritation, which led him to perpetrate the outrage in question, of course, not with any request to publish them *in extenso*. As the case is amicably settled I request your favor of publishing the facts only of Mr. Graham's apology with any remarks thereon as you may deem necessary."

Yours truly,
PEARY LALL MOOKERJEE,
Secretary, Ghattal M. C. E. School.

We have seen the apology tendered by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and consider it satisfactory.

A FRIEND, who is in a position to write authoritatively on the subject, thus addresses us in reference to a letter which appeared in these columns respecting pension to teachers in zilla schools:

"In your paper of the 23rd August, you publish, with certain remarks of your own at foot, a letter signed K. P. S. in which the writer complains of a rule prescribed by Government in October 1874, by which teachers in zilla schools in Bengal will, as your correspondent supposes, be compelled to make contribution in order that they may be entitled to pension. I must first explain for your correspondent's

information that it is not the employes of all zilla schools in Bengal, who are required to make a contribution to become entitled to the benefits of the pension rules, but the employes of those Government schools only "the expenses of which are paid out of a lump sum assignment made to a local committee having the direct management of the school, and also out of the fees received at the school." If your correspondent had read the rule carefully, he would have found from the quotation given above that the rule is limited in its operation.

But of course you will ask why should the employes of Government schools in Bengal be required to pay a contribution out of their salaries to become entitled to pension, while no such contribution is required from the employes of schools in the other presidencies and provinces? To answer this, it is necessary that I should enter into some technical details. Among other conditions under which pensions are granted to Government servants, the payment of salary to the officer concerned from the direct revenues of the State is a principal condition. Again the officer must belong to an establishment which must be sanctioned in detail by Government, and the establishment must conform to all the rules of audit and account prescribed by Government. Now, Sir George Campbell, when Lieutenant Governor, desired as a part of his various educational measures to localise the administration of Government schools in places where it was practicable to do so. Before then, and as it is even now the case, the local contributions for schools and colleges which are called Government schools have been credited to Government as also the fees received from the pupils. The Government has had the sole management of the institutions. The establishments have been paid from the Government treasuries, conforming to all the rules of the Government. Indeed all the expenses connected with the institutions have been paid by the Government. And thus the employes of the schools have been government servants, and there has been no question about their eligibility to pension. Sir George Campbell desired, however, to transfer the schools wherever good managers were found, to the management of committees of townspeople. The managers were to have entire control over the monies received from fees and contributions. The Government instead of paying the establishments resolved to make net grants, that is to say lump sums, to be of course expended at the discretion of the managers. In fact the funds of the schools were to be at the entire disposal of the managers, and they could employ whatever establishments were necessary and pay whatever salaries they thought proper. But by this system, the conditions of the pension rules as explained above could not be observed, and though the schools would continue to be treated as Government schools, the officers employed in them would cease to be regarded as Government servants for the purposes of the pension rules. This indeed would be a very hard condition of the service of the officers of the schools to be affected by the new plan. Government comes to their rescue and decides that if the officers paid a contribution for their pension, they would continue to be treated as Government servants for the purposes of the pension rules. Here again, I must correct an error into which your correspondent has fallen. The contribution for pension is not 20 but 12 percent of salary.

Now, you would of course ask, Is it not hard that officers of schools hitherto treated as pensionable servants, should in consequence of the new system, have to pay from their salaries in order to be treated as pensionable servants, that is, that their salaries should be reduced to the extent of their contribution? The answer is that in this respect Government have very considerably settled the difficulty.

In addition to the assignment to be ordinarily given to each of such schools, the Government has arranged to pay to each school a sum equal to the contribution to be paid by the officers of the school. From this additional assignment the pay of every officer in the school is to be increased to the extent to which by rule he will be required to contribute for his pension; and from the gross salary thus gained the officer will contribute the percentage for pension, being left to draw whatever net pay the managers might choose to give him. You will perhaps consider this to be a round about process; but it is a matter of administrative convenience and policy. The principle of the arrangement is what the public has to look to, and if you will reflect calmly, you will find that the decision of the Government is quite just to the officers. The officers now employed in the school do not lose a single pice of their present salaries by reason of the change, and in the case of future appointments, the officer to be appointed will get from government, in addition to whatever salary the managers of the school may choose to give him, a sum equal to the amount he will be required to contribute for pension in order to pay it to Government. Your correspondent is not of course aware of this arrangement and hence his cry. And this part of the arrangement is not given in the rule itself, because it is only an executive arrangement which has been settled between the Government of India and Bengal by a formal order which is dated the same day as the rule itself. I believe the arrangement of localizing schools as explained above has not been carried out anywhere. When it is carried out in any place, the fact of the additional assignment equal to the amount of the contribution will of course come into light, and your correspondent may rest assured that when, if ever, he is called upon to make the contribution, he will find his pay increased to the extent of the contribution, so that he will by the arrangement of which he so bitterly complains, not suffer any diminution of his pay. There is no necessity for zilla school teachers to make a representation to Government as you advise them to do."

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a memorial of the Bombay Branch of the East Indian Association to the Governor General in Council on the subject of the new Tariff. They observe:

"Though that measure is accompanied by one serious drawback, which your Excellency's memorialists cannot but regard as an injurious and retrograde step, (presently to be more fully referred to), they hasten to express the gratitude which, in common with the general community, they feel, because of your Lordship—as is more particularly shown by your Excellency's speech in open Council—having so readily and fully acceded to the chief specific request in your memorialists' petition of January last (copy of which is herewith sent for ready reference), the concluding paragraph of which they beg leave here to reproduce:

"That the prayer of your memorialists for the speedy and total abolition of the export duty on Cotton Yarns and goods, having more special reference to relief of a rising or restored native industry—one which, while affording employment to considerable numbers of the population not employed in agriculture, offers many incidental advantages to several classes of the community—is one that, they feel confident, your Excellency will desire to press on the immediate attention of your Council."

The views of your memorialists on this subject, humbly stated in the above passage, have received emphatic endorsement by your Excellency describing the now abolished export duty on Indian made Cotton yarns and calicos as "monstrous." They now desire to convey their grateful acknowledgments for the considerably extended scope afforded to production and trade, in the removal from the export tariff of all duties except those on opium, rice, indigo, and gum lac.

They thus dwell on what is not unjustly called the blot on the Tariff policy:

"In coming to speak of the great blot on the new Tariff Bill, your memorialists wish to avoid any appearance of straining the right of petition, but they feel utterly at a loss to conceive how much an unlooked-for and invidious impost as an import duty on raw Cotton came to be proposed and sanctioned by your Excellency's honorable Council. It is some relief to them to observe that not one word on its behalf is to be found in course of your Excellency's own address on the occasion of the Bill being passed. They have to search in the speech wherewith the Hon'ble Mr. Hope introduced the measure, for such excuse as can be given for this retrograde enactment; and the pleas there indicated, rather than expressed, appear to your memorialists to be more objectionable, if possible, than the duty itself. In the very preface of his remarks on the duty on Yarns and Piece-goods, the honorable gentleman set out by quoting certain complaints preferred by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce—one to the effect that the duties on Cotton goods prohibited the importation of the lower description of Lancashire goods, and the other pointing to the apprehension that Indian mills might import American and Egyptian Cotton, thereby extending their competition with Lancashire. Your memorialists dealt with the former of these pleas in their petition of January last (to which they crave reference), and they are satisfied to observe that in the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, an official and final refutation is given to the erroneous assumption of the Manchester Chamber that the 3½ and 5 per cent. duties on cotton goods act with protective effect. That plea being disposed of, there cannot be the slightest excuse on the part of the Lancashire spinners and weavers for demanding that they should be "protected" against the mere hope and chance of India raising its cotton manufactures above the present narrow limits, and to which that new industry will perforce, be permanently restricted by the fiscal regulation under notice, which virtually prescribes the exclusive use of Indian cotton. The honorable gentleman who proposed this extraordinary impost had no better apology to offer on its behalf than that its adoption will serve to stave off the "complaint" that the Government of India was showing "total indifference to the interests of Manchester." Your Excellency justly characterised the now abolished export duties on Indian cotton manufactures as a "monstrosity," but your memorialists submit that the term is equally—and, on political grounds, especially—appropriate to the embargo now sought to be laid on this new branch of Indian industry.

Your Excellency is, doubtless, aware that there are about 25 Cotton Factories in this Presidency, whose daily consumption of cotton exceeds 155,000 lbs. (equal to about 400 bales.) About a score of new Cotton mills are now in course of erection in Bombay and its dependent districts. In view of the probable effects of aggravated competition in the manufacture of lower counts of yarns and coarser cloths, arising from this rapid extension of industry in one direction, some of the capitalists interested in it have proposed to strike out new paths in industrial enterprise by importing and adapting cotton and machinery to the making of finer yarns and cloths, and working out several processes of manufacture the manipulation of which is, in an special manner, suited to the customs and aptitudes of the labouring and artisan classes in this country. The imposition of a five per cent. duty on imported cotton will effectually forbid variety of efforts and experiments in this direction, prevent combination of cotton with silk, hemp, jute, and other indigenous fibres, and discourage dyeing and calico-printing the colouring stuffs for which abound extensively in this country. Thus this new import duty will directly interfere with the fulfilment of your Excellency's encouraging anticipation that "Indian manufacturers may again before long, take their place in the market of the world."

Lord Northbrook cannot do better than repeal this "protectionist" duty upon the import of long-stapled cotton into India. Why, in the expressive language of the Bengali proverb, spoil a whole gharra or pot of milk by putting into it a drop of cow urine?

REVIEW.

A Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in Private Libraries of the North-west Provinces. Compiled by order of Government, N. W. P. Part I. Benares: Printed at the Medical Hall Press, 1874. pp. 627.

(Second Notice.)

WE pass from general remarks which we made in our First Notice to one or two of the different divisions of the catalogue.

The first is named Vedic Literature and comprises within its ample folds what Dr. Bühler in the first part of his Gujarat catalogue has split up into five classes namely Mantrasamhita (as, 4.6.12.61.62); Brahmana (as, 48.59.67.79); Sutras, Parisishtas, Karikas &c. (as, 1.8.9.10.19.27.33.45.51.69.70.88); the remaining

Vedangas &c. (as, 11.46.47.54.55.74.); and Prayoga (as, 5.16.17.24.34.43.49.68.71.73.109.) The Upnishads which have always been considered an important department of Vedic Literature, have been prefactorily relegated to the class of Vedanta.

In the naming of MSS. the compiler seems to be wide at sea as to what he has to deal with, and repeatedly puts the same works under different names and Nos. Thus the Rigveda No. 6 is, we find, the identical MS. with No. 101. Barring what appears to be a typographical mistake in the number of leaves, Rigvedaprathamash-taka-panchika No. 7 is repeated as No. 100. Asvalayana Tippiana No. 8 finds an exact duplicate in No. 99. For aught we know, Grihya Sutra Bhashya No. 9 by Narayana Pandit is the same work as Asvalayana-Grihya-Sutra-Vivarana No. 44 by Narayana. We are pretty certain that Gobhila Sutra (10) is the same work as Grihya-Sutra (35) by Gobhila. Grihya Sutra No. 15 and Hauravaloka No. 16 are a reproduction of Nos. 78. and 77. Adhana Paddhati (17) has a very suspicious coincidence of description with Adhvana Paddhati No. 105. They are both works by the same author, Daya Sankara, the number of leaves and the lines on each page in the case of both are 44 and 8 respectively, and they are both described to be in the possession of Vagisvari Datta, Benares. The "Remarks" too are common. Brahmana Sarvasva (18) and Parisishta-prakasha-tika (19) are the same MSS. as nos 106. and 104. respectively. Upakarmavidhi (20) is the same MS. as Upakaranavidhi (103) and might be the same work as Upakarmavidhi (5). Jatapatala (36) and Jatapatala vritti (42) both by Hayagriva and both giving directions for repeating the Veda according to Pada, Krama, Jata and Ghana pathas seem to be the same work. Siksha Bhashya (46) is the same MS. as No. 102. Vedadipa (60) "a commentary on the Sanhita of the Yajurveda," erroneously ascribed in the catalogue to Brahma, is the same work as the Yajurvedasamhita-Bhashya (62) by Mahidhara and Vedadipa uttarardha (85) by the same author. Samavidhana (80) Vrihaspatishavakripta (81) Amritaharana (82) Karma-pradipa (83) and Samatantra (84) are identically the same MSS. as nos. 97, 96, 95, 94, and 93.

Nirukta Purvavidha (11) is described to be "the meanings of the Mantras of the Sanhita of the Rigveda" whilst the latter part of the same work (54) is described as "a part of the Veda." Both these descriptions are incorrect. The Nirukta of Yaska, it is well-known, is a general treatise on Vedic Etymology. It is a part of the Veda only in the sense that it is a Vedanga. It is curious that the compiler cannot fill up the column of the author's name at 11. and also at 54. and has in addition refrained from enlightening us whether the work according to his own notions, is well or little known.

Grihya Sutras and their commentaries have been noticed more than once in the catalogue (9.15.32.92.) without specification of the names of the authors of the Sutras, though there are different treatises by Apastamba, Asvalayana, Katyayana, Gobhila, Paraskara, Sankhyayana and Hiranyakesi. Conversely works like the Asvalayana-Sutra-Tippiana (8) Gobhila Sutra (10) Katyayana Sutra Tippiana (27) Asvalayana-Sutra-Tippiana (28) Asvalayana Sutra-vritti (39) Asvalayana Sutra-vritti (41) are catalogued without the specification as to whether they are Sruta, or Grihya, though the fact might occasionally be learnt or deduced from the "remarks." We contend that an essential particular like this ought to be patent from the name-column.

We fear the names for the author of Pingala Vritti (29) and Pingala-ccanda Vritti vyakhya (30) have through some accident changed places.

The following descriptive "remarks" have at least the merit of being original:—

Pratisakhya bhashya (47), "Grammar of medical terms." Vansa-brahmana (67), "A Brahmana of the Sama Veda, contains the meaning of the Mantras of the Sama Veda." Mantrasamhita (90), "A digest of the occasional rules of the Rig Veda Sanhita."

What connection the Rudrarachana chandrika (40) "Directions how to worship Mahadeva," and Niti-manjari bhashya (52) "Large commentary on Niti-manjari," have with Vedic Literature is beyond the range of our poor comprehension.

The next division is Grammar and the total number of MSS. catalogued under this head is 99. We give below the MSS. which have been repeated verbatim and for doing which there was not the slightest excuse.

27. Abhdusekhara tika.....	63.
28. Manjusha tika	62.
29. Manjusha Tippiana	61.
30. Akhyata vritti tika	60.
31. Kaiyyata tippiana.....	59.
32. Sabdendusekhara tika.....	58.
33. Paribhasha prakasa	54.
34. Paribhasha bhaskara tippiana.....	55.

35. Prayogasangraha viveka.....	57.
36. Laghu kaumudi tika.....	56.
37. Bhushana tika.....	53.
38. Sabdendusekhara tika.....	52.
41. Paribhashendusekhara tika.....	49.

We are sure Paramalaghu-manjusha (44) by Nagesa is the same treatise as Laghu-manjusha (51) by Nagesa Bhatta. Again Prabha (47) by Vaidyanatha, "an explanation of Sabda Kaustubha" and whose "author is a celebrated acute Pandit" is not a different work from Kaustubha tika (72) by Vaidyanatha, "a little known commentary on Kaustubha," or from Sabda Kaustubha tika (64) by Balambhatta, notes on Sabda Kaustubha—written in very good style and—little known. The fact being that Vaidyanath Payagunda and Balambhatta are the names of the same person. On the same ground we identify Bhava prakasika (70) by Vaidyanath, "a commentary on Sabdaratna" with Sabdaratna-tika (85) by Balambhatta, "a famous commentary on Sabdaratna, a treatise on Grammar." Had the compiler of the catalogue read the list of Sanskrit Grammars with commentaries contained in the second volume of Colebrooke's Essays, he would have been able to give a better description of Sabdaratna than what in his wisdom he has favoured the public with. Indeed it may be presumed that every work noticed under the class of Grammar is "a treatise on Grammar" and we fail entirely to perceive the point of the description. Nor is the description given of Sabdakaustubha any more satisfactory. It is correctly enough incidentally noticed under No. 47 as "a large commentary on the Paniniya Sutra." The work itself figures as No. 39 in the Catalogue.

The two departments that we have criticised comprise only about a tenth part of the catalogue, but they may serve as a sample for the whole. It is evident from the examples we have adduced that the work has been done most carelessly. We are fully aware of the great difficulties which beset such a compilation and of the inferior agency by which the actual survey has of necessity to be carried out. But making all allowance for every reasonable cause, we are compelled to give it as our deliberate opinion that the Catalogue in question is full of mistakes, and utterly useless for critical purposes. The classification adopted is glaringly defective, and for this there was no excuse after the exhaustive classifications which have been given in the catalogues of Buhler, Kielhorn and Rajendralala Mitra. Of Vedic literature we have already spoken. Under the heading of Mimamsa fifteen works have been catalogued which are all treatises on the Bhakti Sastra by Vallabha, Vitthala and the like and there is not a single work mentioned which strictly belongs to the class Mimamsa. Sahitya is made to include what in Dr. Kielhorn's catalogue is spread out in the classes of Kavya, Nataka, Kosha, Chhanda, Sangita and Alan-kara. Works on the Niti Sastra are scattered throughout the volume. We have already pointed out one that has been put under Vedic literature, Nite viveka 117, Raja-Niti 155, Niti Kamalakara 193, Niti prakasa 19, 7, and Niti Ratnakara 310, altogether five treatises have been put under Law. Nitivilasa 20 and Niti Sataka 15 are placed under Sahitya. Silpasashtra seems to have fared the same fate. Bharadvaja's Vastutatva (24) which "describes laying the foundation of a house together with the worship and ceremonies required at the time" has been classed with Law; Visvakarma parakasa 102 Sarani 122, which describes the different ways of "building houses" and Agara-vinoda 149 which "describes how to build a house" have all been put down under Astronomy and Astrology. The defects are so radical that there is no room for tinkering; we do not hesitate that to say the whole thing ought to be rejected and done *de novo*.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Sahachar* is loud in its complaints against the Post Office. It gives the following catalogue of grievances. A subscriber at Latoo in the district of Sylhet receives his paper of one week in the week following and yet his residence is only three hours' journey from the Post Office. A subscriber at Royna has complained of the non-receipt of his paper of the 18th Srabun. Similar irregularities in the delivery of the paper are often heard from Soojagunge in the district of Midnapore. A money order was despatched from Cooch Behar but it never reached the office of the paper. A cover was received from Rampore Haut whose envelope was half burnt.

The *Education Gazette* is of opinion that if there had been no duty upon cotton and if the duty on imported piece-goods had not been reduced the Government would not have laid itself open to the charge of partiality for one class of merchants and grievous wrong to another class.

The *Probhakur* exhorts his countrymen to form a mercantile association amongst themselves with a view to infuse into his countrymen a spirit of mercantile occupation and to promote the mercantile interests of his country. He does not advise the introduction of any foreign element into this association but

suggests that the Parsees of Bombay may be taken into counsel.

The *Burhanagur Samachar* comments on the gradual disuse of the native mode of salutation to our superiors and elders and the native mode of receiving and welcoming our friends and equals. The so-called educated Babus shake their hands with their friends, but while they are ashamed to fall prostrate before their parents and persons in parental position they have not been able to introduce or invent any form as a substitute.

The *Dacca Prokash* complains that the patients at the Dacca Mitford Hospital are not well looked after and their wants are not carefully attended to; much of this evil is the inevitable result of the admission of European apothecaries into the hospital whose imperfect knowledge of the medical science and whose ignorance of the country and its people make them incompetent substitutes for native Assistant Surgeons. He suggests that as the Assistant Surgeons attached to the Dacca Medical School are obliged to visit the hospital very often on duty they may be engaged in the place of the European apothecaries to attend the hospital and visit the patients.

Referring to the new Emigration Bill which is now before the Imperial Legislative Council and the Burma Emigration scheme, the *Sahachar* suggests that in order to attract emigrants to Burma, inducement in the shape of diet money, should be held out; also the respectable and intelligent classes of the natives of Bengal should be induced to undertake agricultural and farming operations in that province by granting them land on a moderate rent for a limited number of years. The editor also points out the omission of a provision in the Bill for the return of such laborers who might desire to return to their native country.

Referring to Mr. Hector's proposal for breaking up the permanent settlement by means of purchase, the *Bharat Sunskarak* observes that many of the zemindars have made permanent arrangements with their ryots—can they by a similar arrangement as proposed by Mr. Hector get rid of their obligations? If they had the power of framing laws to suit their convenience there would have been no want of resource for framing such laws. But laws apart, if they choose, the zemindars can take their stand on the ground of the laws and deprive the ryots of their right. But when the action of the zemindars is denounced from thousand tongues for such acts of spoliation it is not clear how can the proceedings of Government be justified.

The *Shomeprokash* says that in order to secure the good will and affectionate attachment of the native princes and chiefs the British Government should try to impress upon them a confidence in its sincere good intentions. If the princes find that the honor and independence which they enjoy under British rule they cannot expect from any other government, if they have an assurance of the reluctance of the British Government to encroach upon their independence and administration, the like of which they may not expect from another foreign ruler then there can be no doubt that in all circumstances they will always support the interests of the British Government.

The *Hindu Hitaisini* gives a vivid picture of the improvement in peasant life and indignantly condemns those who declaim against zemindari oppression. With the improvement in their circumstances the peasants have become insolent and deceitful. They aspire to be petty proprietors, by depriving the zemindars of their just rights and dues. They consider the obligation of payment on account of rent a great hardship. When the zemindars had other sources of income they were lenient and forbearing in the recovery of their dues, now when the value of produce and the productive power of land have increased they naturally seek to enhance rent and this is the ground of contention with the ryots.

Correspondence.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—In your issue of the 23rd August, you publish a letter from a correspondent, which states,—it is rumoured—Driver West the unfortunate man who met his death in the recent accident on the Jabulpore line of the E. I. Railway, was worse for liquor &c. &c.

As your correspondent is probably a junior aspirant for journalistic distinction he has—to judge by the recent investigation and "judgment" of the Deputy Commissioner published in the *Pioneer*—allowed his zeal or imagination to overcome his discretion; every allowance will be made for the circumstances of an alarming accident, and the many rumours that would be put afloat in such a case; yet, as these statements affect materially the character of the late unfortunate man, who is a member of the above Society, therefore his widow is entitled to certain compensation, which compensation depends entirely on her late husband's conduct at the accident.

It is therefore highly important that the Society should have the entire truth in this matter; for as a "Public Body" it can neither be guided by rumours or unsupported statements; nor can it totally ignore statements like those published to which I refer. Should your correspondent see his way clear to withdraw the important portion of his statement referring to Driver West's conduct, I trust he will do so as a respecter of truth and justice. Yet, should he be in a position to further substantiate the rumour he publishes, I trust, in the interest of the public, the Society, and the Railway he will do so. Regarding the Plate-Layer as Mr. Spencer his superior officer was travelling in the same train, it is highly improbable the conduct of Mr. Collins the Plate-Layer would have been disgraceful, I can inform you Plate Layers have authority to ride in the Engine.

These remarks in your issue of the 23rd would not have been so much noticed as you stated "it is only a rumour," had it not been for the statements vouched for of a similar nature by the *Indian Mirror's* "own Correspondent." It would be want of etiquette to have noticed the statement of one journal, and not the other.

Yours &c.,

A BRANCH CHAIRMAN.

We are obliged to our correspondent for his courtesy and for the correction he makes. As he himself states

our first correspondent gave the rumour as he had heard it, and did not vouch for its truth. The publication of the above letter is a fair vindication of the deceased. Ed. H. P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The Nowpara Reading Club.....	6	10	0
Ahmednagar City Library.....	13	4	0
Moulvi Mohamed Mazbarh, Cuttack.....	15	0	0
Ribu Jhaneak Lal, Darbhanga.....	3	14	0
Moharaja Kamar Hurrendra Kishore Singh, Battenb.....	15	0	0
Babu Bin Madub Chatterjee, Modhopore.....	10	0	0
Moonshree Rutton Lal, Joudpore.....	13	4	0
Baboo Bepin Behary Mittra, Burreah.....	10	0	0
Peary Mohun Bose, Toshbandar.....	8	4	0
Behary Lal Mittra, Gaiabanda.....	6	10	0
Madho Ram, Mymensingh.....	10	0	0
Seetal Singh Naik, Debrooghur.....	18	4	0
Manick Chandra Barooah, Gowhaty.....	16	8	0

ERRATA.			
Baboo Janakey Nath Mookerjee, Koondula 13-4 in lieu of.....	13	0	0
Gunga Prosud Das, Upper Assam in lieu of Gunga Prosud Sein.....	7	4	0
Nobocoomar Bhor, Barrielly in lieu of Nobin Chander Bhor.....	13	4	0
Gobind Chander Bysack, Dacca 6-10 in lieu of.....	6	13	0
Koylash Chander Sein, Barisanl, twice acknowledged by mistake.....	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—September 1, 1875.

GENERAL.—The 20th August 1875.—Mr. William Cornell M. A. Officiating Second Additional Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hoogly, is allowed furlough for fourteen months and five days, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the 4th September 1875.

Mr. James O'Kinsley, C. A., on leave, is appointed to act until further orders as Second Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in the 24-Pergunnahs and Hoogly, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr. W. Cornell.

Mr. Anandram Barooah, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, is transferred to Dinagore.

The 21st August, 1875.—Mr. H. W. Toogood, Superintendent, Salkhah Salt Golahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. H. Thompson is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Salkhah Salt Golahs during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. W. Toogood, or until further orders.

The 22nd August 1875.—The leave of absence for three months under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, granted to Mr. W. S. Wells, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, under orders of the 11th instant, will have effect from any date after the 28th idem on which he may avail himself of it, instead of from the afternoon of the 31st August 1875, as previously notified.

Mr. George Kennedy Webster is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. S. Wells, or until further orders.

Mr. Arthur Henry Deuterios Phillips, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector from the date of his passing the examination by the Lower Standard.

The 25th August 1875.—Baboo Brojo Kant Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Gyebanda Division of the Rungpore district, is transferred to Nonkholy.

Mr. Joseph Samuel Armstrong, Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with the usual subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Deputy Collector Cuttack is appointed to act temporarily as Mr. John Foster Stevens, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Magistrate and Collector of Pooree until further orders.

The 26th August 1875.—Baboo Mohendro Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed as Deputy Collector for settlement work in that district in connection with the Noabad resettlement, with effect from the 1st October 1875.

Moonshree Abdool Wahab is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade of settlement work in Chittagong in connection with the Noabad resettlements, with effect from the 1st October 1875.

Baboo Koylash Chander Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Mohendro Nath Gupta, or until further orders.

Baboo Okhoy Goomar Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogn, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th October 1875.

Advertisements.

THE FIFTH EDITION OF

CURRIE'S

INDIAN CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

PUBLISHED BY

JOHN FLACK CO., 3, WARWICK COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON.

Containing Act X. of 1872, and Act XI of 1874, with Rulings of all the High Courts in India, and the Chief Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, with a full and copious Index, is now en route to Calcutta, and may be had of any Publishers, Booksellers, and the Trade generally, of COLVIN, COWIE, & CO., CALCUTTA, On the usual trade terms.

THE FIFTH EDITION OF

CURRIE'S INDIAN PENAL CODE

Is now ready as above.

184

NOTICE.—An Hony-Surgeon (Hindu) is desirous to be a family doctor under a native Sovereign or State. Possesses satisfactory testimonials. Apply stating salary to Doctor care of *Hindoo Patriot*.

185

NOTICE. NATIONAL AGENCY OFFICE. D. C. SOMMADAR & CO.,

The want of an Agency Office in Calcutta has been long felt by the nobility and the gentry of this country. To supply it we have established this National Agency Office. All orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed.

The business to be conducted by this Agency is of the following descriptions.

Miscellaneous.—All sorts of articles such as cloths both European and country manufactured, Medicines, Books, Stationary &c., can be obtained by means of this Agency on Advantageous terms.

Loans.—On mortgage of zemindaries &c., will be secured at a moderate interest. The sale and purchase of zemindaries, houses and gardens will also be effected.

Legal.—Appeals to the High Court will be conducted through leading Barristers and Pleaders. The services of competent Barristers and Pleaders will be secured for parties desiring to engage them in Moftusil Courts, and opinion of Counsel and Pleaders will be obtained for any party desiring to have the same on payment of fees.

Some of the distinguished Pleaders of the High Court have promised to patronize us.

Law papers and briefs for law suits will be prepared. and Moderate Commission charged on all orders.

For further particulars prospectuses will be issued. Reference can be made to the Printer of the *Hindoo Patriot* or to the undersigned at his following address.
No. 77, Panchanantollah Lane } D. C. SOMMADAR & Co
Calcutta, 1st September 1875. } 179

P. W. D.

Head Clerk wanted for the Office of Executive Engineer Ranchee Division.

Pay Rs. 60 per mensem.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to.

W. CONNAN C. E.,
Offg. Executive Engineer,
Ranchee Division, Ranchee.

180

Notice.

To let in putnee and durputnee valuable zemindaries and talooks including lots Ruspore, Jointy, Chackpotta Sonatollah and others in zillah Hooghly. For further particulars apply to P. C. Mookerjee.
28 Aheerestollah Street or 50 Old Post Office St Calcutta. 181

Howrah Docking Company Limited.

The Twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 5 Bentinck Street, on Saturday next, the 11th instant, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors, to pass the Accounts for the half-year ended the 30th June 1875, and to declare a Dividend.

The Transfer Register will remain closed from this date to the 11th instant.

M. RUSTONJEE,
Managing Director.

Calcutta, 4th September 1875.

182

A Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 8th September 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. The Chairman to submit for consideration a letter from Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt, placing the resignation of his appointment as Vice-Chairman in the hands of the Justices, to be dealt with as they may think fit, and in connection with the above, to submit a report from the General Committee of Justices, recommending that the Vice-Chairman's resignation be accepted, and to move—

That Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt's resignation of his office as Vice-Chairman of the Justices be accepted from the date of the passing of this Resolution.

2. The Chairman to propose, on behalf of the General Committee, that the appointment of Health Officer be placed on a different footing, and to effect this object, the following Resolution be adopted:—

1st.—That Dr. Tonnerre, Health Officer, be informed, that his services will not be required after the 31st December next, and that therefore under Section 9 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863, he is removed from his appointment as Health Officer with effect from the 1st January 1876, but his removal shall not in any way bar him from offering himself as a candidate for the appointment of Vice-Chairman, or for the proposed amalgamated appointment of Vice-Chairman and consulting Health Officer.

2nd.—That as Dr. Tonnerre will, at the close of the current year, have been in the service of the Justices for upwards of 12 years, that the Justices will in the Budget of 1876 provide a sum of Rs. 19,200 to be paid to Dr. Tonnerre by way of gratuity, consequent on the abolition of his appointment on its present footing—the said gratuity being calculated at the maximum rate allowed by Government under similar circumstances.

3rd.—That, for the convenience of Dr. Tonnerre, he be allowed, should he wish it, leave of absence on full pay up to close of the current year.

4th.—That the appointment of Health Officer, on its present footing, be abolished from the 31st December 1875, and in lieu thereof, the appointment of a consulting Health Officer be sanctioned.

5th.—That the appointment of Vice-Chairman and consulting Health Officer be amalgamated, provided a qualified medical officer can be obtained for the post, on a salary of from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,600 according to qualifications of candidate, or that Dr. Palmer, Officiating Gas and Water Analyst to the Justices, be offered the appointment of consulting Health Officer on a consolidated salary, and that a qualified person be appointed to the post of Vice-Chairman; and that the decision of which of the two aforesaid plans be adopted, shall depend on the qualifications of the candidates who may offer themselves for appointment.

3. The Chairman to submit for consideration reply from Government of Bengal, intimating, in reference to the improvements it is proposed to carry out in certain bustees, that as at present advised, the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that the provisions of Section 129 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863, empower him to accord sanction to the issue of notices to the owners of Champatollah Bustee, containing such requisitions as those submitted.

4. The Chairman to submit letter from Government of Bengal, inviting an expression of opinion by the Justices on the Bill, for the purpose of providing "Reformatory and Industrial Schools" in this country.

5. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Resolution by General Committee, recommending, subject to sanction of Government, the expenditure of Rs. 1,45,000 for the construction of four new filters at Pultah.

6. The Chairman to lay on the table reply from Government of Bengal, conveying the sanction of the Government of India to the loan of Rs. 3,39,400 applied for by the Justices for drainage works.

7. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Resolution by General Committee, recommending the expenditure of Rs. 93,150 for construction of drainage works (extracted from 3rd class sewer estimates already circulated) which the Engineer proposes to construct.

8. The Chairman to submit for confirmation nomination of the following Justices as a standing Committee for the purpose of hearing assessment appeal cases:—

J. E. MacLachlan, Esq.	Manickjee Rustumjee Esq.
H. C. Reilly, Esq.	Rajah Jotendro M. Tagore,
R. Harvey, Esq.	Bahadoor.
F. J. Fergusson, Esq.	Baboo Degumber Mitter.
F. J. Marsden, Esq.	Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.
	Baboo Subuldas Mullick.

9. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Resolution by General Committee regarding sale of surplus land in Grey Street by public auction.

10. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Resolution by General Committee on proposals made by Port Commissioners respecting the Nimtollah Burning Ghat.

11. The Chairman to submit for confirmation Resolution by General Committee recommending that four months' additional sick leave be granted to Dr. F. N. Macnamara, Gas and Water Analyst to the Justices, and one month's additional leave to Mr. Dickson, Engineer at Tallah.

12. The Chairman to submit for confirmation proceedings of Meetings of General Committee, held on the 23rd August and 1st September 1875.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

2nd September, 1875.

183

The Original Hardware Establishment of India.

T. E. THOMSON & CO., 9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

NEW IMPORTATIONS OF

Black Japanned Deed Boxes with Polished Tops and Tumble Locks.
16 18 20 22 24 28 30 32 34 36 inch.
13-8. 17-0. 19-8. 25-0. 30-0. 40-0. 46-0. 52-0. 56-0. 62-0, each
Cash Boxes.
No. 0. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
Filletted... Rs. 12-0 12-8 13-8 14-8 16-0 17-8
Oak ... " 12-4 12-12 13-12 14-12 16-4 17-12

Paper Boxes.

Black Japanned	Rs. 12-0	15-0	19-0	23-0
Fillet	" 16-0	18-0	21-8	26-0
Oak	" 17-0	19-0	23-0	28-0
Black (Barron's Lock)	" 11-0	14-0	17-8	21-0
Fillet	" 15-0	17-8	21-0	25-0
Black Tumbler	" 8-8	11-8	15-0	18-8
Fillet	" 11-8	15-0	18-8	23-0

Japanned Uniform Boxes—Very Strong.

20 by 12 by 8.	25 by 14 by 10.	28 by 16 by 12.
Rs. 20	25	30 each.

Japanned Oval Bonnet Boxes.

No. 1.	2.	3.
Rs. 7-8	8-8	10-0

Japanned Round Sugar Boxes.

No. 0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Rs. 1	1-2	1-4	1-8	2-4	2-12

Japanned Square Sugar Boxes.

No. 1.	2.	3.	4.
Rs. 2	2-8	3-4	4

Japanned Tea and Coffee Trunks.

No. 2.	3.	4.
Rs. 4-8	6-4	7-8

Japanned Sandwich Boxes.

6	7	8	9 inches.
1-4	1-8	1-12	2-8

Ditto to double flat, when empty, Re. 1-12 each.

Japanned Spice Boxes.

222 Lines, 564 Filletted, 220 Border, 219 x 64.
Rs. 3-8

Japanned Boat Nutmeg Graters, 1 Re. each.

Japanned Oblong Knife Trays.

16	19 inch.
Rs. 3-0	3-12 each.

Japanned, Stamped American Knife Trays.

No. 84	5-12.
--------	-------

Japanned Dust Pans and Brushes, 3-0 Rs.

Japanned Stamped Dust Pans 1-4 Re.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for cash. 175

NOTICE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR LEPROSY,—DISCOVERED BY A FAKIR.—Apply to Rajkrishna Mookerjee, Belghoria or Sealdah Moonsiff's Court. 164

Northern Bengal State Railway.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders are invited for the supply of the under mentioned Scantlings and Planking rough from the saw-all to be of the best seasoned teak, free from flaw or failure of any description.

SCANTLINGS.

No. of pieces required.	Length.	Breadth.	Thickness.
120	18'2"	1'0"	8"
80	18'0"	0'9"	3"
1140	5'0"	0'3"	2"
1140	4'8"	3"	2"
226	12'0"	6"	6"
158	8'0"	6"	4"
158	8'0"	9"	2 1/2"
72	10'9"	6"	4"
72	10'9"	9"	2 1/2"
16	6'6"	6"	4"
16	6'6"	9"	2 1/2"
1238	12'0"	5"	4"
171	10'6"	3"	2"
46	17'6"	4"	3"
23	16'0"	6"	3"
23	14'0"	6"	3"
60	16'6"	4"	3"
230	13'0"	3"	2"
101	13'0"	3"	3"
12	15'0"	3"	2"
22	13'6"	3 1/2"	3"
16	16'6"	3"	2"

PLANKING.

88	11'6"	1'2"	1"
64	13'0"	1'2"	1"
87	12'0"	1'6"	1"
212	12'0"	1'0"	1"
12	13'9"	1'6"	1"

2. The whole to be ready on or before 30th November 1875.

3. The Scantlings and Planking to be delivered at one point in Calcutta and taken over if approved of by the officer deputed to examine them.

4. Security of Rs. 1000 one thousand only in Government Promissory note or Bank of Bengal Receipt will have to be furnished by the successful contractor for the proper fulfilment of his contract.

5. Tenders addressed to the undersigned at Darjeeling will be received up to the 20th September but he does not engage to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. Tenders to be registered and marked "Tender for Scantling and Planking."

JAS. G. LINDSAY, MAJOR, R. E.
Engineer-in-Chief.

176

TO RAJAHS, ZEMINDARS &c.

An experienced Zemindary Manager (a native) thoroughly conversant with the management of all kinds of Mofussil litigation is open to an engagement. Excellent testimonials, apply *Dewan* care of the *Hindoo Patriot*. 103)

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For NATIVE and EUROPEAN Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor, Chairman.
BAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE, MODI, Esq., Merchant.

Manager and Actuary—

D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq., F.I.A.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and Agencies, apply to

H. M. MEHTA,
63, Ezra Street Agent in Calcutta. (53)

By appointment,

To His HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ
OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.,
KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.
NATIVE MEDICAL HALL.

No. 146 Lower Chitpore Road, Fouzdarce
Balakhana, Calcutta.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated *Dentifrice*.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 4 As.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S
Sudhansu Draba or *Good Complexion*.

It clears the face from all kinds of pimples, makes the skin soft and smooth and renders the complexion fair and beautiful. It removes freckles, prickly heat and itching eruptions.

Price per Bottle 12 Annas. Postage &c., 6 As.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishtya or *World-famed Hair Restorer*.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and ailing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. Postage &c., 6 As.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopoeia, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers chronic diarrhoea, habitual constipation, gleet, gonorrhoea, spermatorrhoea female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tola.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

(27)

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

CATALOGUES,

WITH

Designs and prices of Watches.

GIVING FULL INFORMATION AS TO CONSTRUCTION &c.,
MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

TO

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,

Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silver-Smiths.

IN ORDINARY

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
CALCUTTA.

English Gold Hunting Watches
Lever movement from Rs. 200 to 600.
English Silver Hunting Watches
Lever movement from Rs. 75 to 200.

Hamilton & Co. desire to draw particular attention to a grand assortment of Gold Guard and Albert Chains, manufactured of the best gold, which has been specially indented for from their London Firm for this season.

The patterns are quite new some of them being very beautiful and they have all been moderately priced to encourage business.

An early inspection is respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON & CO.,

Jewellers & Silver Smiths,

In Ordinary,

(9) To His Excellency the Viceroy, Calcutta.

THE REAL NANA CAUGHT AT LAST.

Vide 'The Nana—a Military Drama' in 3 Acts, or 15 Scenes, in *Mookerjee's Magazine*, No. XXVI. for January, Price Rs. 2-4, Annual Subscription Rs. 9-8. Publishers: Berigny & Co., 12, Lal Bazar, Calcutta.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.

Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 24. For other particulars and for rates of Advertisement. Apply to—
BERIGNY AND CO.,
Agents, C. & M. Gazette. (47)

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHOEA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বদন)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaran Baboo's Street, Chora Bagan Calcutta.—Price Rs. 3-8,

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR, & Co. (19)

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JAMES SUTCLIFFE.

COMMITTEE.

Rajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur,—Chairman.

MEMBERS:

Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter.
Dr. Mohindra Lal Sircar M. D.
Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt.
" Pratapa Chandra Ghosh.
" Radhica Prosad Mookerjee.
" Hem Chunder Banerjee.
" Obenash Chunder Ghose.
" Troylucko Nath Banerjee Hony. Secy.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

	Rs.
Amount already advertized	1869
M. L. Sandel, Esquire	50
Baboo Sarada Charan Mittra	50
" Tara Churn Guha	20
Total	1989

Subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

TROYLUCKO NATH BANERJEE.

Honorary Secretary Sutcliffe-
Testimonial Fund.

Presidency College, the 29th May 1875. 133

UNDER GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE.

THE ROYAL TOURIST.

FROM THE
FIRST NOVEMBER NEXT
AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.

CALLED THE

"ROYAL TOURIST"

WILL BE PUBLISHED.

BI-WEEKLY.

It will be the size of the 'GRAPHIC' and its ARTISTS have been engaged from the staff of that paper and the *Illustrated London News*.

Special Correspondents of well-known ability will accompany His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and supply the *Royal Tourist* with letter-press of the first order.

As the *Royal Tourist* will be devoted entirely to chronicling and illustrating the tour of the Prince of Wales in India it will be published only for six months.

The subscription will be Rs. 25 in advance, and an issue of

500 COPIES

Is Already Guaranteed.

Since the ensuing season will inevitably be a most brilliant one, and as the appliances for producing magnificent illustrations and splendid letter-press in the office of the *Royal Tourist* will be unequalled in Asia, the proprietors of that journal will also publish every evening a paper entitled the

"ENTRE-ACTE."

This expensive and novel production will be devoted to illustrated descriptions of, and critiques upon, the Theatrical and Operatic World in the Metropolis of India during the season 1875-76. An issue of 2,000

COPIES IS GUARANTEED.

The subscription to the *Entre-Acte* will be only Rs. 10 for six months. Twice a week portraits will be given in *Chromo*, while the daily illustrations will be produced by means of Wood-Engraving and Lithography.

The Office of the *Royal Tourist* is at 3, Chowringhee. All Cheques, Money-orders and Cash remittances of every kind to be sent to Messrs. Nicholls & Co., Financial Agents, 8, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. Communications of a business nature and letters relating to the Editorial Department should be addressed to

WALTER RODWAY,

3, Chowringhee.

177 CALCUTTA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

AMONG the indirect blessings we shall owe to the Prince's visit may be classed a new illustrated paper, entitled the *Royal Tourist*, which will chronicle the events of the tour as well as immortalise the most striking of the scenes in connection with those events. RAJAS, AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED PATRIOTS AND ROYALISTS WHO SPEND THEIR MONEY IN FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS, WILL HAVE THE PLEASURE OF SEEING THEIR ANCESTRAL PALACES IN PRINT, UNDER THE MOST FAVOURABLE CIRCUMSTANCES. From what we know of the arrangements, it may be taken for granted that the PAPER WILL BE ALL IT PROPOSES TO BE. It will be an advantage to India to have a local illustrated paper which can do justice to many of its most striking scenes and most attractive, natural and artificial features. It has often occurred to us that an Indian illustrated paper, which could accurately depict sporting incidents of all kinds, give archaeological and other details, and make the local public intimately acquainted with the most interesting nooks and corners in the country, would be a decided acquisition, and perhaps the *Royal Tourist* may, when its special work is accomplished, LEAD UP TOA SOMETHING PERMANENT.

INDIAN STATESMAN,

178 Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

Newton's Improved Bengal Hookahs—Of various sizes, colours and designs at prices ranging from Rs. 2-12 to 5 each—

RADHANATH CHOWDHY

378 Jorasanko. 165

NOTICE.

Wanted a Head master for the Palamow Aided School salary Rs. 65 with a prospect of increase to Rs. 100. Apply personally to Babu Nilmadhub Bon-dhyopadhyaya B. L. Monsief of Palamow at No. 46 Bosepara Baghbazar Calcutta, between the 10th and 25th of September.

L. M. FORBES,

Secretary,

Palamow aided School.

174

CALCUTTA

92, BOWBAZAR STREET.

DR. H. C. SARMA'S

CELEBRATED.

Medicine for Debility (nervous.)

Brought on by indulgence in irregular habits effects of previous diseases, loss of power of limbs, weakness or loss of memory, absent-mindedness, irritable temper, disposition of the mind to displeasure at trifles, want of attention towards business, despair at finding no relief from treatment &c. &c. &c.

Price with postage &c. Rs. 5.

Particulars of disease and directions for despatch required from patients residing at a distance.

DR. SARMA'S FEE.

In cases of Debility (nervous) Rs. 16 per visit. } In
For advice at Home. Rs. 10 " " } Town

Out of Town Rs. 500 per Day.

HAIR-PRESERVING OIL.

The best remedy for Headache arising from over-study, intellectual occupation, over-thinking, mental anxiety and weakness, as well as heat of head from living in hot places.

It cools the head and produces very agreeable sensation. Removes Dandruff as well as all other impurities from the head. Promotes the strength and growth of the hair and prevents its premature falling off.

Price per 4 ounce phial ... Rs. 1 0 0
Postage &c. " 0 10 0

MEDICINE FOR LEPROSY,

Price with Postage &c. Rs. 5.

OIL FOR INVETERATE SKIN DISEASES AND LEPROSY.

Price per 8 ounce phial ... Rs. 2 0 0
Postage &c. " 0 12 0

CELEBRATED INDIAN**Tooth Powder.**

Strengthens loose teeth, alleviates pain of, and prevents bleeding from Gums, cleanses the mouth, corrects its putrid odour and cures ulceration of the Gums without blackening the Teeth.

Price per packet ... Rs. 0 4 0
Postage &c., for 4 packets ... " 0 5 0

Dr. H. C. SARMA'S,CELEBRATED.
TONIC OIL.

Imparts vigour and tone to the paralyzed or relaxed parts of the Human system—Restores proper circulation of blood to weak and inactive parts.

Price for four ounce phial. Re. 1 0 0
POSTAGE &c. 0 10 0

HAIR PRESERVER

Will restore grey hair to its original colour.

It acts directly upon the roots of the hair, removes dandruff, prevents premature falling-off of the hair, and promotes its growth and strength giving it Lustre and Health of Youth.

It also produces a cooling and soothing effect upon the head.

Price, for 4 ounce phial ... Rs. 1 0 0
Postage &c. " 0 10 0

Copy of Letter received from Raja Chundernath Roy Bahadur of Nattore.
Wellesley Street No 18 Motts Lane 29th March 1874

MY DEAR HURESH BABU,—I shall thank you to send me another phial of your "Excellent Hair Restorer." In fact it has done me a great benefit and I should like to have more of it. It has disabused me (young as I am) of old age.

Your's Sincerely

C. N. of Nattore.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF
DR. SIRCAR'S SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.**

	Rs.
Maharani Surnomoie, Cossim Bazar	8,000
His Highness the Maharajah of Pattialah	5,000
Hon'ble Dwarka Nath Mitter	4,000
Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee	1,000
Raja Kumala Krishna Bahadur	2,000
Baboo Degumber Mitter	1,000
Pundit Ishwara Chunder Vidyasagara	1,000
Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore	2,500
Baboo Jogeshwar Singh and Brothers	1,000
Dutt Family of Wellington Square	1,000
Baboo Dijendranath Tagore	1,000
" Goonendranath Tagore	1,000
" Janukend Nath Mookerjee, Boinechee	2,000
" Dwark Nath Mitter, Sreekissenpore	1,000
" Unnoda Persad Banerjee	1,000
" Judulaul Mullick	1,500
Coomar Grish Chunder Singh and minors, Paikparah Raj family	2,000
Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter, Judge H. C.	2,000
Hon'ble Anukul Chunder Mookerjee	2,000
Baboo Mohesh Chunder Chowdry, Pleader H. C.	1,000
" Kalimohun Doss, Pleader High Court	1,000
" Surji Coomar Surbadhicary	1,000
" Jogendro Chunder Roy	1,000
Sreenutty Darimba Devi widow of the late babu Gobind Pershad Pandit, Raneeegunge	1,000
Baboo Jogendra Narain Ghose	1,000
" Rakhal Chunder Roy, Zemindar Lakotea	1,000
" Jogendra Chunder Ghose, Kidderpore	1,000
" Kallyprosuno Ghose	1,000
" Mohini Mohun Roy, Pleader High Court	1,000
Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, M. A.	1,000
Baboo Sharut Chunder Ghosal, M. A.	100
" Kanny Loll Dey, Rai Bahadur	1,000
" Omesh Chunder Dutt	1,000
Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate, Bussirhat	600
" Nilmony Coomar, Calcutta	180
" Brindabanchunder Chatterjee, Sub-Registrar, Baraset	150
" Ramachurn Banerjee, Pleader, High Court	100
" Nobin Chunder Pal, Metiabruz	100
Hon'ble Raja Romasath Tagore Bahadur, C. S. I.	1000
Baboo Dwarka Nath Biswas, Jan Bazar	1000
Raja Harendra Krishna Deb Bahadur	500
Baboo Sam Chand Coomar	500
" Srinath Das, Pleader, High Court	500
" Omesh Chunder Mitter, L. M. S.	250
" Romanath Law, Attorney-at-Law	250
" Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Attorney-at-Law	300
" Nilmoni Mitter, Engineer	200
Professor Peary Charan Sircar	200
Baboo Sam Lal Mitter, Pleader High Court	200
" Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, Dakshinashur	100
" Nil Comul Mitter	100
" Sambhu Chunder Mukherjee	100
" Gangadhar Chatterjee	150
" Jodu Nath Ghose, Seal's College	200
" Docory Ghose, Medical Practitioner	100
" Rajkissen Mitter, Presidency College	100
" Pran Nath Pandit, M. A.	100
Professor Raj Krishna Banerjee, Presidency College	100
Baboo Jadu Nath Dey	100
" Cally Prosunno Dutt	250
" Nrisinha Churn Mukherjee, M. A.	50
" Issan Chandra Banerjee	100
Hon'ble Kristodas Pal	200
Baboo Lucky Narain Bose, Assistant Surgeon	100
Kaviraj Brojendra Kumar Sen and brother in honor of the memory of their father the late Kaviraj Haradhan Sen	500
Hon'ble Monalavi Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadur	100
Babu Huri's Chunder Sarma	50
" Russick Lal Pyne	100
" Brojo Nath Dey, Bhandardaha	50
" Jadu Nath Mookerjee, of the Hindu School	50
" Shashi Bhoshun Chatterjee	50
" Nilmani Mookerjee	50
Raja Narendra Krishna	1,000
Hon'ble Doorga Charan Law	500
Babu Shamchand Mitra	500
" Bhuggobati Churn Mullick	200
" Sib Chunder Deb	50
Rai Rajendra Mullick Bahadur	1,000
Babu Hemchunder Banerjee, Pleader High Court	250
" Nuffar Chunder Bhutto, Subordinate Judge	100
Rai Mahendra Nath Bose, Bahadur, Lt Subordinate Judge, Alipore	500
" Brojendra Kumar Seal, Bahadur, Subordinate Judge, Alipore	300
Babu Ramsunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs	300
" Dinabandhu Mookerjee, of Messrs, Ashburner and Co.	100
Mr. G. C. Roy, M. D., F. R. C. S.	50
Babu Subaldass Mullick	500
" Khettermohun Bose, Executive Engineer, Mandhoom	300
" Calikadass Dutt, Dewan to the Maharaja of Cooh Bahar	200
" Radhikanarayan Ghose, Assistant Engineer 24-Pergunnahs	100
" Amritlal Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge, Berhampore	200
" Radhikaprasanna Mookerjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, 24-Pergunnahs	200
" Brojonath Mookerjee of Krishnagar	100
" Kallycharan Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs	200
" Kallykissen Tagore	2,500
" Radhikapersad Mookerjee, District Engineer, 24-Pergunnahs	300
" Judunnath Bose, Deputy Magistrate, Arrah	100
" Madhub Chunder Roy, Executive Engineer, Seetamarhee	200
Pundit Mahes Chunder Nayratna, Professor, Sanscrit College	1,000
Babu Annodapersad Roy of Cossimbazar	4,500
Raja Ram Ranjan Chakravarti of Hitampore	500
Babu Rajendernath Mitter, Hd. Asst. Bengal Office	100
" Praakissen Mookerjee of Tallah	50
" Bepinbehari Dutt, Govt. Pleader, Midnapore	500
" Ramakssay Chatterjee, Dy. Magistrate Tumlook	100
" Sreenatli Mookerjee, Khurdah	50
" Mahendranath Mookerjee, Meherpore	50
Total Rs.	78,530

J. CORFIELD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

CALCUTTA.

Supply at the lowest remunerative rates Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical and Scientific Instruments, to Surgeons Chemists or Proprietors of Dispensaries. These goods are warranted pure and are supplied in any quantity.

Proprietors of Dispensaries in Mofussil Stations will consult their own interests by sending their orders to the under-signed.

PRICES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. Corfield & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND

IMPORTERS.

10 & 11, Esplanade Row,

(120)

CALCUTTA.

Just Published.

In 180 pages folio with thirty-six Lithographs and fifty wood-cuts, price Rs. 35.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

THE ANTIQUITIES OF ORISSA,

BY

RAJENDRALALA MITRA.

CONTENTS.

Introduction—Orissa, its name boundary, early notices in Sanskrit, Greek and Persian authors.

Part I. Chapter I.—Indian architecture, its history, division and character.

Chapter II.—Temple architecture,—Orissa, Jain and Bengali temples, their characteristics.

Chapter III.—Architectural details, foundations, piers, pillars, plasters, roofs, towers, spires, finials, cornices, mouldings, niches and sculptures.

Chapter IV.—State of civilisation among the ancient Uriahs deducible from their sculptures. Cloth, dress, ornaments, furniture, horse, and elephant trappings, cars, waggons, arms, armour, flags, musical instruments, &c.

Chapter V.—Religion, Buddhism, Sevaism, and Vaishnavism.

* * The second volume will be published in four parts at Rs. 10 per part. Its contents are:

Chapter I.—Antiquities of Khandagiri. Rock-cut caves of Udayagiri: caves, temples and tanks of Khandagiri.

Chapter II.—The temples and tanks of Bhuvaneshvara.

Chapter III.—Temples and sacred places of Puri and its neighbourhood.

Chapter IV.—Black Pagoda, Kenarak.

Chapter V.—Antiquities of Cuttack Darpan, Alti, Jajepur and Balasore.

This volume will extend to about 200 pages folio, and be illustrated with 64 photographs, and lithographs. Price to subscribers paying for the two volumes in advance Rs. 70. Publishers Wyman and Co., No. 10, Hare Street, Calcutta. (57)

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.

Rs. As.

Per Month 1 2

" Annum 11 8

" Single Copy 0 8

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum 13 4

Arrear Do. 15 4

RATE OF ADVERTISEMENTS. Rs. As. P.

Per line 0 4 0

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, at the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSH'S STREET, CALCUTTA.